

MR. B. H. SMART continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings. The INTRODUCTORY to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS, with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s. of all Booksellers. -37, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square, W.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 90, OXFORD-STREET, W. Competent Assistants only are engaged, no Apprentices being employed.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND CHROMOTYPES, including all ever published. Also a Gallery of Hand-painted Mezzotints (exquisite gems), with a selection of first-class frames, at wholesale prices. NOW OPEN. Admission free. Illustrated Catalogue presented to each visitor. -PAUL JERRARD & SONS' Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

FINE-ART UNION.—Twelve Guineas for One Guinea. Unparalleled FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION. Limited to 5,000 subscribers. Three *cheques d'œuvre* of our greatest masters, engraved by the most celebrated engravers of the day, at a cost of several thousand pounds, secured by a subscription of 1s. Among the set is Sir E. Landseer's master-piece, pronounced in a recent critique to be his finest picture. Detailed Prospectus forwarded post free. Specimens may be seen at PAUL JERRARD & SONS' New Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

EXHIBITION OF CHOICEST ENGRAVINGS, at nominal prices, and first-class frames, at wholesale prices. Gentlemen furnishing their walls may select from the largest gallery in England, where will be found more than 10,000 framed and unframed Engravings by Landseer, Turner, and others, at unheard-of reductions. Frames of every description, suited to the above, at wholesale prices. Shippers and exporters supplied. An Illustrated Guide to Fine-Art Furnishings, of 500 works, forwarded on receipt of stamp. -PAUL JERRARD & SONS' Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

WILKIE'S MASTER-PIECES.—Important Fine-Art Subscription. FIVE MASTER-PIECES, engraved by the celebrated John Burnet and Abraham Raimbach, the Rent Day, Blind Fiddler, Blindman's Buff, Reading the Will, and the Village Politicians, choice India impressions, on superior large paper, given for half-a-guinea each. As the proofs of these *cheques d'œuvre* were originally published at 4s. guineas, the Publishers need offer no compensation for the reduced price. Detailed Prospectus forwarded post free. -London: PAUL JERRARD & SONS' Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND or PHONOGRAPHY.—A thorough knowledge of this Art guaranteed by Mr. F. PITMAN in one course of lessons, for a Guinea, by post or personally, or in Mr. F. PITMAN'S Private School, 15, Regent-street, E. PITMAN, 15, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET. Photographs, Engravings, and Daguerotypes Taken Daily. "Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner, and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer. -*Athenæum*."

Will appear early in April, A NEW WORK ON PHOTOGRAPHY. HOCKIN'S PRACTICAL HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY: its Chemistry, and its Manipulations. Hockin & Co., 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, W.

ONE-GUINEA BOXES OF ILLUMINATING COLOURS AND MATERIALS. Also, Guineas and a Half, Two Guineas, and Three Guineas ditto, fitted very complete. -WILSON & NEWTON, 28, Rathbone-place, London, W.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATING, as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times. Illustrated by Initial Letters and Alphabets, selected from the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other valuable Collections. By W. R. TYMMS. With an Essay on the Art, and Instructions as to its Practice in the Present Day, by J. DIDDY WYATT, Architect. Publishing in Parts of 8 or 9 Plates, price 5s. London: Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often occurring to Literary Minds. Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions. -An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London. R. B. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on very advantageous terms, his Office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of Types, Steam-Printing Machines, Hydraulic and other Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen-Book of Types, and information for Authors, sent on application by RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

Just published, Fourth Edition, price 1s. 1d.; per post, 1s. 3d.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY ON GLASS AND PAPER: containing Simple Directions for the Production of Portraits and Views by the Collodion, Albumen, Calotype, Waxed-Paper, and Positive Paper Processes; also Papers on the Method of taking Stereoscopic Pictures, the Colouring of Photographs, and on Failures, their Causes, and Remedies. By CHAS. A. LONG. Published by Bland & Co. Photographic Instrument Makers to the Queen, 103, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the Heraldic Office. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. -Monumental Frames, Official Seals, Dies, Share and Diploma Plates, in Medal and Modern Styles. HERALDIC ENGRAVINGS. Crest on Seal or Ring, 8s.; on Die, 7s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto on Seal or Book-plate, 3s. SOLID GOLD, 16 Carat, Half marked, Sard, Sardonyx, or Blood-stone Rings, engraved Crests, Two Guineas. Seals, Desk Cases, Mordant's Pencil-cases, &c. Illustrated Price List post free.

T. MORING, Engraver, and Heraldic Artist, who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving, 44, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MR. J. G. BARRABLE, PHOTOGRAPHER. FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS on Paper for Half-a-Crown. SIX PORTRAITS for 10s. 6d. will go by Post. THE 10s. 6d. MINIATURE, a perfect Photograph on Paper tinted by Miniature Painters of acknowledged talent—a delicate process, which without altering the unerring truth of the sun's pencil, gives the charm of colour and reality of life. 34, REGENT-STREET.—Entrance round the Corner.

HALLAM MEMORIAL.

At a MEETING held on MONDAY, February 27, 1860, at Mr. MURRAY'S, 50, Albemarle-street (the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Chair), it was RESOLVED—

That, in consideration of the eminent services of the late HENRY HALLAM, Esq., to the Historical Literature of England, it is most desirable that a Monument be erected to his Memory.

That a Public Subscription be opened for that purpose. That the Gentlemen present form themselves into a Committee to carry into effect the above Resolutions, with power to add to their number.

That Franklin Lushington, Esq., and John Murray, Esq., be requested to act as Secretaries to the Committee.

That Messrs. Coutts & Co., Messrs. Drummond, Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., & Co.; Messrs. Parsons & Co., Oxford; Messrs. Mortlock & Co., Cambridge; and Messrs. Neville & Co., Windsor, be requested to receive Subscriptions on account of the "Hallam Memorial Fund."

Committee.

The Lord Chancellor.
The Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Earl de Grey.
Earl Stanhope.
Lord Montagu.
Lord Overstone.
Lord Teignmouth.
Lord Wensleydale.
Bishop of St. David's.
The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, M.P.
Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.
Right Hon. Sir David Dundas.
Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.
Sir Chas. Eastlake, P.R.A.
Sir Arthur Elton, Bart., M.P.
Sir Henry Hallam, Bart.
Sir Charles Lyell.
The President of the Royal Society.
Sir Frederick Murchison, F.R.S.
F.G.S.
Sir Francis Palgrave.
The Dean of St. Paul's.
The Dean of Westminster.
The Provost of Eton.
Rev. W. G. Clark (Cambridge).
The Rev. Canon Stanley.
Wm. Duckworth, Esq.
John Forster, Esq.
George Grote, Esq.
Leonard Horner, Esq.
Franklin Lushington, Esq.
Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.
John Murray, Esq.
Henry Reeve, Esq.
James Spedding, Esq.
Alfred Tennyson, Esq.

First List of Subscriptions.

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
10	0	0	Franklin Lushington	5	0
10	0	0	John Murray	5	0
10	0	0	John Russell	5	0
10	0	0	Wm. Clowes & Sons	5	0
10	0	0	J. Milnes Gaskell, Esq.	5	0
10	0	0	Edward Jesse	5	0
10	0	0	Lord Overstone	5	0
10	0	0	Lord Montagu	5	0
10	0	0	Sir Charles Eastlake	5	0
10	0	0	Rev. W. G. Clarke	5	0
10	0	0	Lord Wensleydale	5	0
10	0	0	Dean of Westminster	5	0
10	0	0	Prof. Goldwin Smith	5	0
10	0	0	Miss Duckworth	5	0
10	0	0	Lord Russell	5	0
10	0	0	Rev. John Barlow	5	0
10	0	0	Sir Benjamin Brodie	5	0
10	0	0	The Bishop of St. David	5	0
10	0	0	John Forster, Esq.	5	0
10	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Clark	5	0
10	0	0	Sir Charles Lyell	5	0

Communications may be addressed to FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, Esq., 5, Mitre-court-building, Temple, E.C., or to JOHN MURRAY, Esq., 50, Albemarle-street, W.

MONT CERVIN, MONT BLANC, MONTE ROSA, L'AILLEUILLE, ZERMATTE, and 150 other Views in Switzerland, photographed by Bisson Frères and others, price 10s. 6d. each.

New Views of Rome and Copies of Antique Sculpture, 8s. each; ditto, extra size, from 12s. each. English Cathedral, Landscape Scenery, and Views in Wales, by Roger Fenton, Esq., 10s. each. Views in the Pyrenees, including the Port of Venasque, Pau, Cautelets, &c., by Maxwell Lyte, 7s. 6d. each. Catalogues of the Pyrenees and of Bisson's Swiss Views, per post on receipt of one stamp.

N.B. A large quantity of Architectural Photographs at unprecedentedly Low Prices.

T. H. GLADWELL, Publisher and Importer of Foreign Photographs, 31, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.

THE PROMOTERS of the MIDNIGHT MEETINGS desire very briefly to lay before the Public the object and nature of this important Movement, undertaken in humble dependence on the blessing of Almighty God. They have seen, with regret and alarm, the increase of the "Social Evil," and the suffering and destruction it entails upon thousands of Women torn from better things, but miserably bound down to a life of sin, exiling them from all good influences and condemning them to a downward course, the end of which is temporal and eternal ruin.

The promoters of this Movement desire earnestly to set before these sinking and suffering ones the possibility of escape and of restoration to virtue and happiness. They would tell these forlorn sisters "the good news of God," the certainty of forgiveness, the assurance of attaining, if they will, to peace of mind and a social position free from shame and misery. They would endeavour to induce those weary of a sinful life to take refuge in the "Home" provided for them, and they would also aim in winning the careless and hardened to repentance by words of solemn warning and earnest invitation.

To effect these objects, the Promoters of the Midnight-Meeting Movement have conceived the plan of Midnight Gatherings as the only means by which this unhappy class can be brought collectively under religious influence.

The results of the two Meetings already held have been most encouraging. On each occasion the glorious Message of a Saviour's Love was faithfully proclaimed to a large Assembly of friendless Young Women, many of whom have been rescued from their evil course, and are now receiving the benefit of Christian teaching and kindly care, and satisfying communications are daily received from those who have been touched by the loving words of truth so unfamiliar to their ears.

It is intended, with God's assistance, to carry on the Movement, and the prayers and aid of all those interested in the rescue of the Fallen are earnestly requested.

THEOPHILUS SMITH, One of the Promoters.

Red Lion-square, W.C., March 9, 1860.

CLASSES for DRAWING and PAINTING.

—Messrs. DICKINSON'S LADIES' DRAWING CLASSES will re-commence next month.—Inquire at the Galleries, 114, New Bond-street.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP.—A Gentleman, 22 years of age, a Graduate in Honours of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose residence for several years abroad has familiarized him with the French Language, in some degree also with German, and who possesses a limited knowledge of Spanish, is desirous of obtaining a SECRETARYSHIP to a Nobleman or Gentleman. He would not object to act as Secretary for a Literary or Scientific Institution. The highest references offered.—Address to R. C., Post-office, Guildford, Surrey.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, AMANUENSIS.—A Gentleman, at present engaged in a confidential position with a highly respectable Company, the Directors of which are desirous of advancing his interests, is most anxious to secure an appointment as PRIVATE SECRETARY, AMANUENSIS, &c. to a Nobleman or Member of Parliament, or he would fill any position where correspondence and trust are the principal requirements.—Address, by A. Z., care of Mr. Vickers, Advertisement Office, 2, Cowper-court, Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, any OLD BOOKS containing the Popular JUVENILE STORIES published in the early part of the present Century. Priced Lists to be forwarded to J. WHELDON, Bookseller, 4, Paternoster-row, E.C.

BULL'S LIBRARY for Works of History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, Popular Science, and the Religious Books. Prospectuses sent post free on application.—Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—20,000 Volumes of Valuable SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in good condition, in all classes of Standard Literature. A List forwarded on receipt of a stamp for postage.—W. HEATON, 487, Oxford-street, London.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—Now ready, post free on receipt of two stamps, DAWSON'S CITY OF LONDON BOOK-CIRCULAR for MARCH, containing 4,000 Volumes of Standard Books, at 1s. each. A List forwarded on receipt of a stamp for postage.—W. HEATON, 487, Oxford-street, London.

Wm. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C. (Established 1809).

Just published, Part XIV.

S. MAYNARD'S NEW CATALOGUE of SCARCE MATHEMATICAL and other SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, to be had gratis at 8, Earl's-court, Leicester-square; or by post, 1d. stamp.

CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.—Surplus Copies of Friends in Council, Tennyson's Idylls of the King, Adam Bede, M'Clintock's Voyage of the Fox, and many other Books, are now on hand at greatly-reduced prices. Catalogues sent gratis and post free.—Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, W.

SPECIALITÉ DE GLACES FRANÇAISES et BELGES.—THOMAS & CO., PLATE-GLASS FACTORS and MANUFACTURERS of PICTURE and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, CORNICES, GIRANDOLES, &c. from the latest Designs. GUARANTEED PAINTINGS by Modern and Old Masters always on SALE.—Old Paintings carefully restored. 386, EUSTON-ROAD, opposite Fitzroy-square.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, replete with every comfort, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a Residence in Switzerland. Terms and particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

NEXT-OF-KIN, HEIRS, &c., WANTED. Advertisements from the Times, Gazette, Chronicle, Herald, Post, Melbourne Argus, Sydney Herald, Hobart Town Mercury, South Australian Register, Cape Mail and Monitor, New Zealand Times, India Recorder, and Canadian and American Newspapers, for the last sixty years, relating to many thousand Names, Descriptions, and last Residences of Persons of all Classes entitled to Money and any undivided Succession. Value, and now lying dormant for want of Claimants. This periodical and valuable Book is sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom for twelve post stamps, by the Publishers, FISKE & SOX, Kingsland, London, N.E. Established 1847.

DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY, Chromo-Lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate Printing, Artistic or Commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.—Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of every variety and interest, and each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The plates will be destroyed as soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 3s. 12s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7s. 7d. or more. Upon application, a Set of the Engravings will be sent for Inspection anywhere in London.

Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day & Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN.—A new and choice hand-made DRAWING-PAPER, manufactured of pure linen rag, free from all chemical bleach, of moderate and uniform grain (that will permit of paper being cut up for comparatively small drawings), carefully sized, and admirably adapted for taking colour, firm, strong, and tough. In every respect, the finest Drawing-Paper yet made.

Manufactured specially for Winsor & Newton, by Messrs. Balfour, the makers of the celebrated J. Whatman's Drawing Papers. Price per large sheet, of 22 inches by 30 inches, 7s. Solid Sketched Books, made of this choice paper, always kept in stock.

Winsor & Newton, Manufacturers of Artists' Colours, and Drawing-Paper Stationers, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

NEW POEM.—Price 1s.
THE POETRY OF SPRING: a Poem. By
GOODWIN BARMBY.
W. Tweedie, 337, Strand, London.

Now ready, the 4th Edition, price 12s. 6d.
SIR BERNARD BURKE'S VICISSITUDES
of FAMILIES.
Longman & Co. Paternoster-row, London.

THE PAPER DUTY considered in re-
ference to its Action on the Literature and Trade of Great
Britain: showing that its Abolition on the terms now proposed
in Parliament would be prejudicial to both. By HENRY G.
BOHN. 8vo. sewed, 6d.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHICAL PRO-
NUNCIATION.** By A. F. FOSTER, Author of a 'General
Treatise on Geography,' &c.
This Manual furnishes Rules for the Pronunciation of the
leading Languages, & a Vocabulary of upwards of 10,000 Names,
with the true Pronunciation carefully indicated, and an Etymo-
logical Table of Generic Terms, with their Literal Meanings,
serving to explain a large number of Names. Price, in limp cloth,
2s.; or per post for 22 stamps.
London: Edward Stanford, 4, Charing Cross.

CAVENSOGRAFIC GERMAN SUNDAY
PAPER: for the realization of a Universal Language.
Yearly Subscription (post free), 1l.
Dresden: Heinrich Frh. v. Gabels, Agency for Great Britain,
the Colonies, America, &c. H. Bender, Foreign Bookseller, and
Agent for all Continental Newspapers, 8, Little Newport-street,
Leicester-square, London, W.C. Specimen copies sent (gratis) on
application.

Complete and Compact Edition, 8vo.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON, 6s.
MASSINGER'S WORKS, by GIFFARD,
7s. 6d.

**ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAIN-
MENT, 7s.**

DODD'S BEAUTIES OF SHAKSPERE, 3s.
W. Tege, Queen-street, Chesham.

New Edition, square cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.
PARLEY'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY, on
the Basis of Geography. For the Use of Families. Brought
down to the Present Time. Illustrated by Maps, engraved on
Steel from the latest Authorities.
London: William Tege, 55, Queen-street, Chesham, E.C.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY.
2nd Edition, 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE ANALOGY OF RELIGION, NATURAL
and REVEALED. By JOSEPH BUTLER, B.D. With
a Life of the Author, copious Notes, and Index, by the Right Rev.
W. FITZGERALD, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.
London: William Tege, 55, Queen-street, Chesham, E.C.

MANGNALL'S QUESTIONS.
Illustrated by John Harvey, and others, 12mo.
roan, price 4s. 6d.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS
QUESTIONS, for the Use of Young People, &c. By the
Rev. G. N. WRIGHT. Brought down to the Present Time.
With Biographical Sketches of Washington Irving and Lord
Macaulay, &c.
This Edition is the only one which contains the Portrait of
Miss Mangnall, copied by permission of the Family.
London: William Tege, 55, Queen-street, Chesham, E.C.

NEW BOY'S BOOK.—TOO LATE FOR
THE TRAIN: or, the Autobiography of Reginald
Beresford, 6s.

**NEW GIRL'S BOOK.—PAGES OF CHILD-
HOOD.** With superior Engravings. 3s. 6d.
Bath: Bluns & Goodwin. Sold by Marlborough & Co. London;
and all Booksellers.

Next week, post 8vo. 12s.
ARREST OF THE FIVE MEMBERS by
CHARLES THE FIRST. A Chapter of English History
re-written. By JOHN FORSTER.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, a new and revised Edition of
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE,
by the Rev. GILBERT WHITE, A.M. Arranged for
Young Persons. With numerous Engravings drawn by Woolf.
Post 8vo. cloth boards, 6s.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—Depositories, 77,
Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; 4, Royal Exchange;
16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square; and by all Booksellers.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS.
1.
In cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. bound with 230 Diagrams engraved for the Work.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF PLANE
GEOMETRY, with EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, and
SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise. Adapted
for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.
By W. D. COOLEY, A.B.,
Author of the 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,'
'The Negroland of the Arabs,' &c.

Uniform with the 'Elements,' price 3s. 6d.
**COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPO-
SITIONS DEMONSTRATED:** or, a Supplement to Euclid;
being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the 'Elements,' for the
use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 120 Propositions,
deduced from the First Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it
by new Diagrams.

3.
In fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.
COOLEY'S FIGURES OF EUCLID: being the
Diagrams illustrating the 'Elements,' with the Enun-
ciations printed separately for Use in the Class-room.
Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

SIGNOR AUGUSTO VIANESI'S NEW and
POPULAR COMPOSITIONS.—Songs: La Farfalla, 2s.;
Il Gondoliere, 2s.; Padre Nostro, Che Sai Ne Ciel, 1s. 6d.;
L'Anello e La Corona, 1s. 6d.; La Rosa del Sepolcro, 1s. 6d.; Mer-
ci al suolo, 2s.; Il Tramonto, 1s. 6d. Pianoforte Solo: Una Taran-
telle de Plus, 4s.; Venezia, Mazurka, 3s. Post free.—London:
LONSDALE, 35, Old Bond-street.

LURLINE.—WALLACE'S NEW GRAND
OPERA, for the Pianoforte, as Solos and Duets, by W. H.
Calcott; also Fantasias and Rondos from 'Lurline,' by Wallace,
Favarger, Osborne, and other eminent Composers. Valses and
Quadrilles from 'Lurline.'
Cramer, Beale & Co. 301, Regent-street.

LURLINE.—The following are the Favourite
Pieces in WALLACE'S New and Successful Opera, LURLINE.
—Under a Spreading Corn. Take this Cup of Sparkling
Wine, Flow on, Silver Rhine. When the Night Winds, Sweet
Spirit, Hear my Prayer, sung by Miss Fyne; Gentle Troubadour,
sung by Miss Pilling; Our Bark in Moonlight Beaming, Sweet
Form that on my Dreamy Gaze, The Chimes of Home, sung by
Mr. Harrison; A Father's Love, Love, Transient Passion, sung
by Mr. Sanley.
Cramer, Beale & Co. 301, Regent-street.

Third Thousand, with Twenty-eight Engravings, 6s. cloth,
STORIES OF INVENTORS AND DISCOVER-
ERS IN SCIENCE AND THE USEFUL ARTS. By JOHN
TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of 'Curiosities of London,' &c.
"Another interesting and well-collected book, ranging from Ar-
chimedes and Roger Bacon to the Stephensons."—*Athenæum*.
Kent & Co. (late Bogue), 85, Fleet-street.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, 3s. 6d. each,
CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE, Past and Pre-
sent. Fifth Thousand.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY, with New
LIGHTS. Ninth Thousand.

POPULAR ERRORS EXPLAINED and
ILLUSTRATED. Fifth Thousand.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.
First and Second Series. Thirtieth Thousand.

SCHOOL-DAYS OF EMINENT MEN. 5th
Thousand. With Engravings, 5s.

W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.
Price 1s. just published,
BABY MAY; and other Poems on Infants.

QUEEN ELEANOR'S VENGEANCE; and
other Poems. 2s. 6d.

SONGS by a Song Writer.—First Hundred.
2s. 6d.
London: Chapman & Hall, 133, Piccadilly.

ON THE 1st OF MAY,
Will be commenced, in Monthly Parts, handsome Imperial
Octavo, each Part to contain Four Coloured Plates,
with Descriptive Letter-press, price 2s. 6d., a New
Periodical, entitled

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE:
COMPRISING
FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF
POPULAR GARDEN FLOWERS.

BY
THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S. F.H.S. &c.,
Secretary to the Floral Committee of the Horticultural Society
of London.

THE DRAWINGS BY
WALTER FITCH, F.L.S.,
Artist of Sir W. J. Hooker's 'Curtis's Botanical Magazine.'

This Magazine has been projected in consequence of the long-
felt want of some independent periodical, of a popular character,
devoted to the illustration of the many New Varieties of choice
Flowers which are being continually produced by the skill of
modern cultivators; and at an opportune period like the present,
when a revival of interest in Horticultural pursuits seems to be
taking place, the Publisher trusts to secure a sufficient amount of
support to enable him to carry out an annual record in a manner worthy
of the fame of British Gardens.

The Plates will be executed by Mr. WALTER FITCH, who has
been so long and so favourably known as the Artist of 'Curtis's
Botanical Magazine,' and of other botanical publications emanat-
ing from Kew. The Letter-press will consist of one leaf to each
Plate, containing popular descriptions and historical notices, with
the mode of culture, of the Plants figured, and notes of such addi-
tional novelties as the space may accommodate, the object of the
Editor being to render it an annual record of all the more im-
portant among New Garden Flowers.

The Botanical MAGAZINE will continue to represent the scientific
department of Garden Botany, under the superintendence of
the Director of the Royal Garden of Kew; while the Floral
MAGAZINE will be devoted chiefly to meritorious varieties of such
introduced Plants, only, as are of popular character, and likely to
become established favourites in the Garden, Hothouse, or Conservatory.

London: LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta-street,
Covent-garden.

NEW NOVEL, BY ROBERT B. BROUGH,
Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth,

WHICH IS WHICH? or, Miles Cassidy's
Contract: a Picture Story. By R. B. BROUGH.
"Let us assure our readers that for scenes of the most genuine
humour and real pathos, 'Miles Cassidy's Contract' is almost
unparalleled among novels of the present day."
Critic, March 10, 1860.
London: W. Kent & Co. (late D. Bogue), 85, Fleet-street.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS FOR 1860.
Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. with a Portrait on Steel of
Capt. Sir F. L. St. Glotwick, R.N., LL.D.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE
and ART, exhibiting the most important Discoveries and
Improvements of the Year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts;
Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany,
Geology and Mineralogy, &c. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.,
Author of 'The Curiosities of London,' &c.
London: W. Kent & Co. (late D. Bogue), 85, Fleet-street.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.
Beautifully printed in small 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

THE PRINCIPLES OF GOthic ECCLESIA-
STICAL ARCHITECTURE. By MATTHEW H.
BLOXAM. With an Explanation of Architectural Terms, col-
lected from Building Contracts and other sources, prior to the
Reformation, 10th Edition, greatly enlarged, and illustrated
with 300 Woodcuts.
London: W. Kent & Co. (late D. Bogue), 85, Fleet-street.

THE PARLOUR LIBRARY.
On Saturday, March 24, price 2s. fancy boards,
REVELATIONS OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

By the Rev. MORTON MAURICE, C.C. Vol. 208 of this
popular Series.
"The title of this work may render it
needless to state that in 'The Revelations of a Catholic Priest,'
there is not one line of dogmatic theology; nor one, it is believed,
which would displease the most scrupulous Protestant or Catho-
lic to place the book in the hands of his son or daughter."
C. H. C.
London: Charles H. Clarke, 13, Paternoster-row.

Just published, 2 vols. price 12s.
A LIFE STRUGGLE. By MISS PARDOE,
Author of 'The Poor Relation,' 'Life of Marie de Medici,'
'Life of Louis XIV.' &c.

"It is a delightful change to get hold of a tale like the 'Life
Struggle,' in which a succession of lively incidents and stirring
adventure is never broken by the introduction of unnecessary
pages of mere word-chatter."—*Post*.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Just published, 2 vols. 21s.
THE EARL'S CEDARS: a Romance. By
the Author of 'Smugglers and Foresters.'

"A genuine work of Art. The story is full of movement; the
characters are numerous, well defined, and life-like; and the
language is compact, easy, and graphic. The plot is elaborately
and ingeniously constructed, and the incidents derive a strong
colour of probability from the intimate connexion with the char-
acters of the persons concerned in them."—*Standard*.
"We can safely recommend these volumes to such as desire the
distraction of a right pleasant book."—*Critic*.
"Lady Honor's" is a creation of great power and originality."
Somersetshire County Herald.

"The story of a village doctor and an earl's daughter, written
with a grace, a delicacy, and a pathos which have seldom or
never been surpassed."—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.
"We can bestow unqualified praise upon the vigorous manner
in which the book is written."—*Drapac*.
"The pictures of some life that appear in the first volume are
pleasant to dwell upon, while the conflicting circumstances of the
latter portion of the tale are very ingeniously disclosed."—*Sun*.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, 2 vols. 21s.
MILICENT NEVILLE: a Novel. By
JULIA TILT, Author of 'The Old Palace,' 'May
Hamilton,' &c.

L. Booth, 307, Regent-street.

Just published, 1 vol. price 10s. 6d. the 2nd Edition of
TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH. By
the Rev. J. PYCROFT, B.A.

"The book is easy, natural, good-humoured, yet shrewd; tells
of common things in a familiar way, and places partly from
telling what everybody knows, partly from telling what is not
always known concerning well-known things."
Duke's University Magazine, March.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price 1s. Illustrated Cover,
A STORY ABOUT RIFLEMEN and
RIFLES. By NEYLAND THORNTON. London: Whit-
aker & Co. Ave Maria-lane. Manchester: Edwin Slater, 120,
Market-street.

The story is intended for our own times; its interest is ab-
sorbing. Every Rifleman should peruse its pages, and it should
be read aloud at every Englishman's fireside.

Just ready, price 6s. cloth gilt,
ECHOES FROM DREAMLAND: a Selection
of New and Original Poems. By "FRANK NORMAN."
Fcap. 8vo. cloth elegant.

London: Ward & Lock, 135, Fleet-street.

AUTHORIZED EDITION.
Immediately, price 15s. cloth lettered,
DR. KARL VON SPRUNGER'S HISTO-
RICO-GEOGRAPHICAL SCHOOL AND HAND ATLAS.

Containing Twenty-six Coloured Maps, engraved in Copper;
Twenty-two Maps devoted to the General History of Europe, and
Four Maps illustrative of the History of the British Isles.
The deserved and extended reputation which the Historical
Atlas of Dr. Sprunger has attained in Germany, has led to the pre-
paration of an English edition, with the Author's co-operation
and the authority of the German Publisher, M. Justus Perthes.
The announcement of the design has been rendered necessary,
inasmuch as an inferior and carelessly prepared Atlas is stated to
be on the eve of publication, in which Dr. Sprunger's Maps have
been reproduced without reference to the copyright of the Author
or to the demands which the public make for accuracy and
fulfillment.

A detailed Prospectus, with a Specimen Map, will be ready for
gratis distribution in about a fortnight. The same will be for-
warded on application on receipt of one postage-stamp.

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row, London.

MARCH 17, 1860.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

IN CIRCULATION AT

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BATEMAN'S LIFE OF BISHOP WILSON
M'CLINTOCK'S VOYAGE OF THE FOX
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE, by W. Howitt
M'COSE'S INSTITUTIONS OF THE MIND
THROUGH TYROL TO VENICE, by Mrs. Hall
BIOGRAPHIES, by Lord Macaulay
SAY AND SEAL, by Elizabeth Wetherell
RUSSELL'S DIARY IN INDIA
LORD ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA
THE SEASON TICKET, by Sam Slick
OWEN'S PALÆONTOLOGY
LIFE AND LETTERS OF SCHLEIERMACHER
CAYLON, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent
BENGALA, by Mrs. Vidal
BROWN'S SERMONS ON THE DIVINE LIFE
HISTORY OF HENRY IV., by M. W. Freer
KOHLE'S TRAVELS ROUND LAKE SUPERIOR
TRANSFORMATION, by Nathaniel Hawthorne
PASSING THOUGHTS, by Miss Sewell
TUSCANY IN 1858, by T. A. Trollope
M'LEOD'S TRAVEL IN EASTERN AFRICA
THE MINISTER'S WOOING, by Mrs. Stowe
ROBERTSON ON THE CORINTHIANS
VAUGHAN'S ENGLISH REVOLUTIONS
TRAVELS IN MOROCCO, &c., by Mrs. Murray
A LIFE FOR A LIFE, by Dinah M. Muloch
DARWIN ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES
REMINISCENCES OF ASSISTANT SMITH
A TALE OF TWO CITIES
MISCELLANIES, by Charles Kingsley
SELF-HELP, by Samuel Smiles
TENNYSON'S IDYLLS OF THE KING
MISS NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING
DORAN'S PRINCES OF WALES
ODES OF HORACE, by Theodore Martin
THE WEST INDIES, by Anthony Trollope
NORTHERN AFRICA, by G. W. Cooke
POEMS BEFORE CONGRESS, by E. B. Browning
PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS
JULIAN HOME, by F. W. Farrar
MASSON'S LIFE OF MILTON
SCIENCE IN THEOLOGY, by A. S. Farrar
BOWRING'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
OLD FRIENDS, by Agnes Strickland
BURGON'S MEMOIR OF P. F. TYLER
THE TWO SCILLIES, by Julia Kavanagh
THE LITTLE BEAUTY, by Mrs. Grey
MANUEL'S LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT
SECRETARY'S LIFE OF ROBERT NELSON
KING'S ITALIAN VALLEYS OF THE ALPS
MADONNELLE MORE: a Tale of Rome
WHAT IS REVELATION? by F. D. Maurice
MARSHMAN'S LIFE OF CAREY
KELLY'S LIFE IN VICTORIA
SEVEN YEARS, by Julia Kavanagh
CANTERBURY SERMONS, by A. P. Stanley
WHITE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE
HOLNET HOUSE, by Whyte Melville
HAMILTON'S LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS
BLACKSLEY'S RESIDENCE IN ALGERIA
OLD LEAVES, by W. H. Wills
HUGH MILLER'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY
LIFE OF M. A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK
TRAVELS IN PERU, by S. S. Hill
GEOFFREY HANLEY, by Henry Kingsley
QUAKERISM, by J. S. Rowntree
CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR GEORGE ROSE
THE PECULIUM, by T. Hancock
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS, by W. Collins
BASTIAT'S POLITICAL ECONOMY
GREYMORE: a Story of Country Life

RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON
THORNBURY'S LIFE IN SPAIN
PALLESKE'S LIFE OF SCHILLER
MACKAY'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA
AGAINST WIND AND TIDE
HOFFMAN'S EARLY CHRISTIANITY
PARDON'S EPISODES OF FRENCH HISTORY
KANE'S WANDERINGS OF AN ARTIST
MISREPRESENTATION, by A. H. Duffy
WHEWELL'S PHILOSOPHY OF DISCOVERY
MEMORIALS OF THE DUCHESS RENÉE
RICHARDSON'S TRAVELS IN MOROCCO
WHICH IS WHICH? by R. B. Brough
MULLER'S HINDU PHILOSOPHY
YONGE'S LIFE OF WELLINGTON
TWELVE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN CHINA
PEPEN, THE PROPHECY, by A. M. Brown
FICHTE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHILOSOPHY
KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND
OSBORNE'S CRUISE IN JAPANESE WATERS
THE CURATE AND THE RECTOR
HAWLINGTON'S HAMPTON LECTURES
HERREN'S MEMOIRS OF CATHERINE II.
GOSSE'S LETTERS FROM ALABAMA
WHEN THE SNOW FALLS
DICKSON'S UNITY OF THE SCIENCES
STORY OF THE LIFE OF STEPHENSON
A LADY'S TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA
ALMOST A HEROINE
FORBES'S NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SEAS
COUNT CAYOCH, by Basil H. Cooper
WHITE'S NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE BORDER
ERIN-GO-BRACH, by W. H. Maxwell
JOWETT ON THE THERESAONIANS. *New Edition*
THE GREAT TRIBULATION, by Dr. Cumming
TROLLOPE'S DECADE OF ITALIAN WOMEN
SEXTON'S JOURNAL KEPT IN TURKEY
THE EARL'S CEDARS
KINGSLEY'S GOD NEWS OF GOD
HAMILTON'S MEMOIRS OF JAMES WILSON
ELLIS'S VISITS TO MADAGASCAR
MILLER'S TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS
MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS
WALDE'S PRINCES FROM WEST TO EAST
THE BERTRAMS, by Anthony Trollope
PALRY'S EVIDENCES, edited by Whately
HOBSON'S TWELVE YEARS IN INDIA
MÖLLHAUSEN'S CENTRAL AMERICA
THOMSON'S RESIDENCE IN PALESTINE
SYLVAN HOLT'S DAUGHTER
WALPOLE'S LATEST JOURNALS
CIVILIZED AMERICA, by T. C. Grattan
REDDING'S REMINISCENCES OF CAMPBELL
SIX YEARS IN RUSSIA, by an English Lady
THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE
LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. *New Edition*
THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE
DE QUINCY'S WORKS
AGNES HOTTENTOT, by Mrs. Oliphant
REVIEWS, ESSAYS, &c., by M. F. Osoli
TRUST AND TRIAL, by Mary Howitt
MORGAN'S MIND OF SHAKESPEARE
WHEWELL'S DIALOGUES OF PLATO
SHAKESPEARE PAPERS, by W. Maginn
COLPORTAGE, by Mrs. W. Fison
BUCKNELL'S PSYCHOLOGY OF SHAKESPEARE
MASSON'S BRITISH NOVELISTS
THE TWO PATHS, by John Ruskin
ROBERTSON'S LECTURES AND ADDRESSES
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. *New Series*
THE VOYAGE OF THE LADY

YES AND NO.—ADAM BRIDE
MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM BECKFORD
DOMENECH'S ADVENTURES IN TEXAS
EVERY MAN HIS OWN TROMPETER
THE ROMAN QUESTION, by E. About
SIMPKINSON'S LIFE OF WAGNER
LETTERS FROM CHINA, by G. W. Cooke
LUCY CROFTON, by Mrs. Oliphant
OUR HOMELESS POOR
CARLILE'S FRIEDRICH THE SECOND
A JOURNEY DUE NORTH, by G. A. Sala
WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
THE MISSING LINK, by L. N. R.
GUILLOT'S MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN TIME
THOMSON'S NEW ZEALAND
REALITIES OF PARIS LIFE
BUCKLE'S CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND
VON TEMPSKY'S TRAVELS IN MEXICO
ROUND THE SOFA, by Mrs. Gaskell
THE OXFORD MUSEUM, by J. Ruskin
ROBERTSON'S BIOGRAPHY OF BECKET
THOMSON'S VOYAGE TO JAPAN
TOO MUCH ALONE, by F. G. Trafford
KELLY'S PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS
TULLOCH'S LEADERS OF THE REFORMATION
THE OKONIAN IN THEREMARKS
STRAIGHTFORWARD, by F. C. Lefroy
GEOLOGY IN THE GARDEN
STAPLETON'S LIFE OF CANNING
WHITESIDE'S ITALY. *A New Edition*
PRIARS' WOOD POST-OFFICE
ESSAYS, by David Masson
PROUDER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND
THE WEAVER'S FAMILY
PICTURES AND PARABLES, by Dr. Doran
MURRAY'S LIFE OF JAMES WATT
HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY
LOCKE AND STYDENHAM, by Dr. J. Brown
NAPIER'S LIFE OF GENERAL NAPIER
FROBERG'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA
POEMS, by the Author of 'John Halifax'
ESSAYS, by Walter Bagehot
HURST'S EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH
RURAL LIFE IN BENGALE
THE WANDERER, by Owen Meredith
DOUGLAS ON FORTIFICATION
BRIALMONT'S LIFE OF WELLINGTON
A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND
THE BURIED IVAN, by F. Liefchild
CHIEFS OF PARTIES, by D. O. Maddy
FORBES'S BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS
RECOLLECTIONS, by Samuel Rogers
BY THE SEA, by Edmund Sandars
SCOTLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES
CORATDA, by Ernest Jones
MUIR'S NOTES ON ARCHITECTURE
BRACH RAMBLERS, by J. G. Francis
RAGGED HOMES AND HOW TO Mend THEM
THE GOSPEL IN BURMAN, by Mrs. Wylie
LENNON'S PICTURES OF SPORTING LIFE
SCHIMMELPENNINCK'S PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY
BISSET'S STRENGTH OF NATIONS
BAIN ON THE EMOTIONS AND THE WILL
SERMONS, by E. Paxton Hood
GUTHRIE'S INHERITANCE OF THE SAINTS
CONTRAST AND HOWSON'S ST. PAUL
LOGIC IN THEOLOGY, by Isaac Taylor
GOSSE'S EVENINGS AT THE MICROSCOPE
MAN AND HIS DWELLING-PLACE
HOARE ON THE BOOK OF GENESIS
M'CAUSLAND'S JERUSALEM AND ROME.

The widest possible circulation continues to be given to every Work of acknowledged merit or general interest in

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL, AND THE HIGHER CLASS OF FICTION.

The present rate of increase exceeds One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Volumes per Annum.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

First-Class Country Subscription, TWO GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, AND CROSS-STREET, MANCHESTER.

A New Edition, in 8vo. price 7s. cloth.
THE CORRELATION OF PHYSICAL FORCES. By W. R. GROVE, Q.C. M.A. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Academies of Rome, Turin, &c. The Third Edition, with Notes and References.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in oblong 18mo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.
GRAMMAR OF HOUSEHOLD WORDS in FOUR LANGUAGES, adapted to the separate or simultaneous Study of English, German, French, and Italian; Forming a Comparative Appendix, Dictionary, and Conversational Companion to all Grammars. By J. DE POIX TYRELL.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth.
TWO MONTHS IN ARRAB in 1857. By J. HALLS, B.A. F.R.C.S.E., Assistant-Surgeon in H.M.'s Bengal Army; late Assistant-Surgeon at the Civil Station of Arrah.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.
THE WIFE'S MANUAL; or, Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several Occasions of a Matron's Life. By the Rev. W. CALVERT, M.A., Rector of St. Anthony's, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's. Printed, and ornamented with borders, &c., engraved on wood from designs by the Author, in the style of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Lately published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 2l. 12s. 6d.
HISTORY OF PRICES, and of the State of the Circulation from 1848 to the Year 1857. By THOMAS TOOKER, F.R.S. and WILLIAM NEWMARCH. Forming the Fifth and Sixth Volumes of Tooker's 'History of Prices from 1792,' and comprising a full Index to the whole of the Six Volumes.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.
M'CULLOCH'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. In Two thick Volumes. 8vo. with Maps, price 6s. cloth; or price 7s. strongly half bound in Russia.
A DICTIONARY, GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the WORLD. Illustrated with 6 large Maps. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. Second Edition, revised.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.
THE ENGINEER'S HANDBOOK: Explaining the Principles which should guide the young Engineer in the Construction of Machinery; comprising amongst other matters the Rule for calculating the Evaporation Power of Boilers, the comparative Economical Effect of Using Steam expansively, and the Principles which regulate the Speed of Steam Vessels, &c. By CHAS. S. LOWNDES, Engineer, Liverpool.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.
THE SAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES classified and arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas Assist in Literary Composition. By P. M. ROGET, M.D. F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. New Edition, corrected.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

First and Second Series, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 10s. cloth.
LYRA GERMANICA. Translated from the German, by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. First Series, Hymns for the Sunday and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year, New Edition, price 5s.; Second Series, the Christian Life, Second Edition, price 5s.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

A New Edition, in 18mo. 5s. 6d. cloth; or in roan with tuck and gilt edges as a pocket-book, 6s. 6d.
THOMSON'S CONSPECTUS of the PHARMACOPEIAS. The Nineteenth Edition, revised throughout and corrected. Edited by Dr. EDMUND LLOYD BIRKETT, F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
 Also, in 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 21s. cloth.
THOMSON'S LONDON DISPENSATORY. 11th Edition, corrected by Dr. A. B. GARROD.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 1 volume, 8vo. price 18s. cloth.
MEDICAL NOTES AND REFLECTIONS. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., &c.; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and Prince Albert. Third Edition, with Alterations and Additions.
 By the same Author, New Edition, price 8s. 6d.
CHAPTERS ON MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 8vo. with 235 Woodcuts, price 71s. cloth.
LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Hunterian Professor to the College. Second Edition, greatly enlarged.
 In 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 14s.
PROFESSOR OWEN'S LECTURES on the COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS. Part I.—Fishes.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW EDITION OF MR. MAGUIRE'S WORK ON ROME. Now ready, with a new Portrait of Pius IX., price 10s. 6d.
ROME, ITS RULER and ITS INSTITUTIONS. By JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P. Second Edition, revised throughout and considerably enlarged.
 The second edition, which contains nearly double the quantity of matter given in the first, without increase of price, comprises new chapters on the following subjects:—the Cardinals; the Inquisition; the Moriamus; the Roman Madonna; the Pope's Visit (with the Author) to San Spirito; the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb; the Reformatory of the Virga Pia; a Public Disputation; the Distribution of Prizes in the Propaganda; Material Progress in Shipping, Planting, House-building, and Finance; and the Temporal Power of the Popes. With other additions.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

MISS ACTON'S COOKERY-BOOK THOROUGHLY REVISED.
 Newly revised and much enlarged Edition, with additional Plates and Woodcuts, in fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
MODERN COOKERY for PRIVATE FAMILIES reduced to a system of Easy Practice in a Series of carefully tested Receipts, in which the Principles of Baron Liebig and other eminent writers have been as much as possible applied and explained. By ELIZA ACTON.
 In this Cookery Book the quantity of every article necessary for the preparation of each receipt, and the time required for its preparation, are minutely stated. "A good book in every way; there is right-mindedness in every page of it, as well as thorough knowledge and experience." *Medical Gazette.*
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF WESLEY.
 Just published, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 12s. cloth.
THE LIFE OF WESLEY; and Rise and Progress of Methodism. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D. Edited by the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, M.A.
 "Southery's Life of Wesley" has long been dear to all who admire a man raised up at a critical hour to perform a great work in England; to all who are interested in the religious and social condition of England during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and, finally, to all who delight in a pure, sweet, and vigorous English style. The present edition is the most convenient for general use.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.
SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S ESSAYS from the EDINBURGH and QUARTERLY REVIEWS, with Addresses and other Pieces.
 "These Essays and Addresses of Sir John Herschel are not mere chronicles of the progress of the science with which his name is indissolubly connected. The highest truths of this science are simply and beautifully expounded, and made clear to all classes. It would be difficult to find a work so likely to be both instructive, interesting, and generally acceptable as this collection of Sir John Herschel's Essays and Addresses." *Medical Times and Gazette.*
 Uniform with the above, in 8vo. price 15s. cloth.
SIR J. HERSCHEL'S OUTLINES OF ASTRO-NOMY. New Edition, with Plates and Wood Engravings.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

ONE-VOLUME EDITIONS OF MOORE'S POEMS.
 Complete in 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 21s. cloth; or 42s. morocco by Hayday.
THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS. Library Edition, including the Author's Autobiographical Prefaces, Notes, and other last Copyright Additions.
 Also, Copyright Editions, as above.
TRAVELLER'S EDITION, Ruby Type, crown 8vo. Portrait, 12s. 6d. cloth; 21s. morocco.
PEOPLE'S EDITION, square crown 8vo. Portrait, 12s. 6d. cloth; 21s. morocco.
 "No Edition of Thomas Moore's Poetical Works can be published complete except by Messrs. Longman and Co."
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

The Fifth Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 6s.
THE POWER OF THE SOUL over the BODY, considered in relation to Health and Morals. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
 "It shows that unless the inward principle be disciplined, purified, and enlightened, vainly must we look for that harmony between mind and body so necessary to human enjoyment." "We would say, Read the book." *Athenæum.*
 By the same Author, uniform with the above,
THE USE OF THE BODY IN RELATION to the MIND, 3rd Edition, 6s.
MAN AND HIS MOTIVES, Third Edition, 6s.
HEALTH, DISEASE, and REMEDY. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

DR. W. MACKENZIE ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.
 In 1 vol. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, price 30s.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE EYE. By WILLIAM MACKENZIE, M.D. Surgeon-Oculist in Scotland in Ordinary to the Queen, &c. The Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised, and much enlarged.
 "We consider it the duty of every one who has the love of his patient at heart, to make himself familiar with this, the most complete work in the English language upon the diseases of the eye." *Medical Times and Gazette.*
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In crown 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth.
USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ENGINEERS: Being a Series of Lectures delivered before the Working Engineers of Yorkshire and Lancashire. With Appendices, containing the Results of Experimental Inquiries into the Strength of Materials, the Causes of Boiler Explosions, &c. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S. Third Edition, revised.
 "Mr. Fairbairn's name is a guarantee for the soundness of this work. It treats of steam, fuel, and boilers,—the working class, as they will one day be called,—with an Appendix on wrought iron,—the workman's jacket-stuff. Though a professional book, it is as much adapted for the general reader as such a book can be." *Athenæum.*
 "A SECOND SERIES is preparing for publication."
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

DR. NEVIN'S TRANSLATION OF THE PHARMACOPEIA.
 Second Edition, carefully revised throughout; in 1 vol. post 8vo. with many Woodcuts, price 18s. cloth.
THE LONDON PHARMACOPEIA (Translation of), including also the new DUBLIN and EDINBURGH PHARMACOPEIAS; with a full Account of the Chemical and Medicinal Properties of their Contents; forming a complete Materia Medica. By J. BIRKBECK NEVIN, M.D. Lecturer in M.D. and L.A.C., formerly Medical Tutor in Guy's Hospital.
 "We consider it very carefully executed, that it contains much more information than the student and practitioner of the medicine, and that we can conscientiously recommend it as a book which cannot fail to be found very useful both to the student and practitioner of the medicine, and which is well worth a place in every medical library." *Medico-Chirurgical Review.*
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

CONYBEARE and BOWSON'S ST. PAUL.
 Just published, in 2 vols. square crown 8vo. with numerous Maps and Woodcuts, and 4 Plates, price 31s. 6d. cloth.
THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Rev. J. S. BOWSON, M.A. Fellow of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. A New Edition, revised and corrected.
 "We doubt if any modern literature possesses a treatise more complete or so satisfactory in its design and execution. It is no small merit of the work that, while it extracts information from every source, an admirable spirit of Christian faith, accompanied by a manly love of truth and soundness of judgment, characterize it throughout. While its hand is in every German treatise, its heart is thoroughly English; and its object was everywhere to be confirmed those great central truths round which it has grouped the accessory and subordinate matter. The sacred chronicle has never before been so carefully and lovingly labour bestowed on it." *Edinburgh Review.*

THE ORIGINAL EDITION, with more numerous Illustrations, in 2 vols. 4to. price 2l. 2s. may also be had.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.
DE LA RIVE'S WORK ON ELECTRICITY. In 3 vols. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, price 3l. 12s. cloth.
TREATISE ON ELECTRICITY, in Theory and Practice. By A. DE LA RIVE, late Professor in the Academy of Geneva. Translated for the Author by C. V. WALKER, F.R.S.
 "A work now completed furnishes us with a very complete view of electrical science. The researches of electricians, in all parts of the world, are brought together, and subjected to cautious examination. Thus the student is enabled to pursue his studies with the least possible loss of time, and under the guidance of a high-class master."
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

The Ninth Edition, complete in 1 vol. uniform with Moore's and Southey's Poetical Works, with 36 Woodcut Illustrations from Designs by Smirke, Howard, &c. price 21s. cloth.
BOWDLER'S FAMILY SHAKESPEARE: In which nothing is added to the Original Text; but those Words and Expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a Family.
 This is the only edition of Shakespeare which can be read aloud.
 "We are of opinion that it requires nothing more than a notice to bring this very meritorious publication into general circulation." *Edinburgh Review.*
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Also, a Pocket Edition (with the same Illustrations), in 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. each; and in course of publication in 32 Weekly Parts, each containing a Play complete with an Illustration, price One shilling.
FOURTH EDITION OF PEREIRA'S 'ELEMENTS OF MATERIA MEDICA.' New Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. with a Plate and very numerous Woodcuts, price 3l. 12s. cloth; or, separately, Vol. I. 28s.; Vol. II. Part I. 21s.; Part II. 25s. cloth.
PEREIRA'S ELEMENTS OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. Fourth Edition, greatly improved, including Notices of most of the Medicinal Substances in use in the Civilized World, and forming an Encyclopedia of Materia Medica. Revised and enlarged principally from the Author's Materials, by ALFRED S. TAYLOR, M.D. &c., and G. OWEN REES, M.D. &c.
 The fourth edition of Dr. Pereira's 'Elements of Materia Medica' has not only undergone revision, but there has been a rearrangement of the subjects, so that they are now placed more in accordance with the original plan of the author. The second part of the second volume is increased by nearly one hundred pages of new matter. There are twenty new articles, and fifteen additional illustrations. The improvement made by Dr. Carson, in the American edition, has been adopted by the Editors, and the United States have been laid under contribution for numerous medicinal preparations. To give some idea of the extent of the 'Elements of Materia Medica,' it may be mentioned that the fourth edition comprises upwards of two thousand six hundred pages, five hundred and eighty-six articles of Materia Medica, and four hundred and seventy-eight wood engravings. Each of the three divisions of the work is furnished with a copious separate Index.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

The following Divisions are completed:—
BIOGRAPHY. Six Volumes, price 3*l.* ;
or, in Three Volumes, half-bound morocco, 3*l.* 12*s.*

GEOGRAPHY. Four Volumes, 2*l.* 2*s.* ;
or, in Two Volumes, half-bound morocco, 2*l.* 10*s.*

NATURAL HISTORY. Four Vols.
price 2*l.* 2*s.* ; or, Two Volumes, half-bound morocco, 2*l.* 10*s.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES will complete
the Work, in Eight Volumes.

Vols. I. to III. are completed, bringing the Alphabet to the end
of Letter Z.

A Part is published every month, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

* * * Part XIV. was published on the 28th ult.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-st.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

This day is published, price 2*s.*

THE SIXTH VOLUME, comprising
the Civil and Military History from the Accession of
George I. 1714, to the Close of the American War, 1783.

The Seventh Volume will open with a general view, being a
continuation of the Chapters in Vol. V. of the Material Progress
of the Country in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce—of
Discovery and Colonization—of Manners and the Condition of
the People—of Religion and Charitable Institutions—of Literature—
of the Fine Arts—from the Accession of George III. to the
Period of the French Revolution.

The great amount of authorities to be consulted, sometimes in
books not readily accessible, renders it necessary that the Author
should bespeak the indulgence of the Subscribers to the Monthly
Parts for the postponement of the appearance of Part XLIX. till
the 1st of March.

"This is the History for English youth."—*Times*, Jan. 12.

The Work is issued in Monthly Parts, price 1*s.*, with Steel and
Woodcut Illustrations. The Work will be completed in 5 Vols.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

NATURE-PRINTING.

Handsomely bound in cloth, royal 8vo. Vol. I. price 2*l.* 2*s.*

**OCTAVO NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH
FERNS.** The Figures Nature-printed by
BRADBURY. The Descriptions by THOMAS MOORE, F.R.S.
The Work will extend to about 114 Plates, and about 960 pages
of Letter-press, and will be completed in 3 vols. royal 8vo. uniform
with the 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds.' The price of each
Volume will be 2*l.* 2*s.*

Vol. II. is preparing for Publication.

Handsomely bound in cloth, royal 8vo. price 2*l.* 2*s.* each,
Vols. I. and II. of

**THE NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH
SEA-WEEDS:** containing 70 Coloured Nature-Prints,
with Engraved magnified Dissections of the whole Species de-
scribed in the Volume. The Descriptions by WILLIAM G.
JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER CHODALL. Nature-Printed
by HENRY BRADBURY.

The Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds will form four hand-
some volumes, in royal 8vo., consisting of about 430 Plates, with
the necessary Letter-press, extending to about 960 pages.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

CHARLES KEAN'S SHAKSPEARE.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 12*s.*

**SELECTIONS FROM THE PLAYS
of SHAKSPEARE.** Especially adapted for Schools, Private
Families, and Young People.

By CHARLES KEAN, F.S.A.

Macbeth.
King Henry VIII.
The Winter's Tale.
Midsummer Night's Dream.
King Richard II.
The Tempest.

King Lear.
The Merchant of Venice.
King John.
Much Ado About Nothing.
Hamlet.
King Henry IV.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-st.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

This day is published, with Eight Illustrations, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

**THE CAREER, LAST VOYAGE,
and FATE of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**

By Capt. SHERARD OSBORN.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, E.O.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**HISTORY of the REIGN of HENRY
IV., King of France and Navarre.** From numerous
Original Sources. By MISS FREER, Author of 'The
Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Elizabeth de Valois,
Henry III., &c. 3 vols. Portraits, 21*s.* bound.

"The public will thank Miss Freer most heartily for these de-
lightful volumes. In her particular line she is the best historian
of her day."—*Chronicle*.

"Various circumstances combine to make us regard the Life
of Henry the Fourth as one of the most attractive in the wide
range of biography. The chequered nature of his career from
childhood to manhood, the perils that environed him in a court
hostile to his religion and race, his unfortunate marriage, his
personal bravery, his skill as a commander—these and many
other characteristics that will suggest themselves to our readers,
cause us to hail Miss Freer's new work as a welcome addition to
our stock of books."—*Critic*.

"We know no works of this kind, with the exception, perhaps,
of Macaulay's history, which are more pleasant reading than the
chronicle-histories of Miss Freer. The charm of the style and
manner, and the accuracy of the details, combine to render her
works a valuable addition to our literary treasures."—*John Bull*.

TRAVELS in EASTERN AFRICA,
with the Narrative of a Residence in MOZAMBIQUE.
By LYONS M'LEOD, Esq. F.R.G.S. &c. late British
Consul at Mozambique. 2 vols. with Map and Illustra-
tions, 21*s.*

"There can be no question as to the value of these volumes.
They furnish in an interesting and readable form an immense
amount of information, and next to the work of Dr. Living-
stone, the best authority on the subject of which they treat. They
cannot fail to achieve a popularity only second to that book."
—*Herald*.

**THE LIFE and TIMES of GEORGE
VILLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.** From Original
and Authentic Sources. By MRS. THOMSON,
Author of 'The Life of the Duchess of Marlborough,'
&c. 3 vols. with Portrait, 31*s.* 6*d.*

[On Thursday next.

Cheap Edition of A LIFE for a LIFE.
By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN,' &c.
REVISED, with a PREFACE, price 5*s.* bound and illus-
trated. Forming the Ninth Volume of HURST &
BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

"In 'A Life for a Life' the Author is fortunate in a good sub-
ject, and she has produced a work of strong effect."—*Athenæum*.

"One of the best of the author's works. It is a book we should
like every member of every family in England to read."—*Herald*.

A REVIEW of the CRIMEAN WAR.
By Lieut.-Col. JOHN ADYE, C.B., late Assistant
Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. 8vo. with Maps
and Plans, 7*s.* 6*d.*

"We recommend Colonel Adye's interesting narrative as an
honest and faithful account of the Crimean campaign."—*Chronicle*.

**LODGE'S PEERAGE & BARONET-
AGE for 1860.** Under the special Patronage of Her
Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort; and Corrected
throughout by the Nobility. 29th Edition, 1 vol. royal
8vo. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely
bound, with gilt edges, 31*s.* 6*d.*

"The standard work on the subject."—*Gentleman's Mag.*

**PICTURES of SPORTING LIFE and
CHARACTER.** By Lord WILLIAM LENNOX. 2
vols. with Illustrations, 21*s.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE MAN of the PEOPLE.

By WILLIAM HOWITT. 3 vols.

"This is a remarkable book, which refers to eventful times, and
brings prominently before us some important persons who belong
to fact, though they here make the striking pages of fiction. The
work is one which, in its varied descriptions and vivid pictures,
will not fail to make a powerful impression on the minds of its
readers."—*Sun*.

"Mr. Howitt's subject has been happily chosen. It is portrayed
with vividness and truth. The interest of the story is strong and
sustained."—*Spectator*.

"The Man of the People' is certainly the most important
novel of the season. It will reward the reader's attention from the
first page to the last."—*Observer*.

"A novel which must be admitted into the foremost rank of our
political romances."—*Leader*.

WOMAN'S TEMPTATION. Edited
by the HON. MRS. RALPH DUTTON. 3 vols.

"Such is my name, and such my tale,
Confessor—To thy secret ear
I breathe the sorrows I bewail,
And thank thee for the generous tear."

THE VOYAGE of the LADY. By
the Author of 'THE THREE PARTS.' 2 vols.

"A deeply interesting novel. It is most intelligent, clever, and
exciting, and abounds with touches of pathos and tenderness."
—*Messenger*.

THE LITTLE BEAUTY. By Mrs.
GREY, Author of 'The Gambler's Wife,' &c. 3 vols.

"The Little Beauty' does credit to Mrs. Grey's reputation.
The plot is carried out with much artistic skill, and the gradual
development of the characters of the various personages is most
masterly depicted."—*Post*.

STRETTON of RINGWOOD CHACE.
3 vols.

[Just ready.

Routledge, Warne & Routledge's NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Ever charming, ever new."—*The Observer*.

Price 5*s.* cloth; 5*s.* 6*d.* with gilt edges; or with coloured Plates, 9*s.*

**POPULAR NURSERY TALES AND
RHYMES.**

Second Edition, revised, with Additions, and 170 large Illustra-
tions, by Watson, Harrison Weir, Absolon, Zwecker, Wolf,
Phil, &c.

"Of all children's books published there is none to compare
with this for the combination of world-old charms and modern
adornments. The illustrations are perfect, and nothing can be
better than the way in which the 'moral tendency' of the stories
is cared for without spoiling the details."—*The Globe*.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S BOOKS FOR BOYS.

In fcap. 8vo. price 3*s.* each, cloth extra.

THE BOY-HUNTERS. 12 Plates.

THE DESERT HOME. 12 Plates.

THE FOREST EXILES. 12 Plates.

THE YOUNG YAGERS. 12 Plates.

THE BUSH BOYS. 12 Plates.

THE YOUNG VOYAGEURS. 12 Plates.

THE BOY TAR. 12 Plates.

PLAYBOOK OF SCIENCE—SECOND EDITION.

In post 8vo. price 6*s.* cloth extra.

THE BOY'S PLAYBOOK OF SCIENCE.

By JOHN HENRY PEPPER,
Late of 'The Polytechnic,' and now of 'The Crystal Palace.'

With 470 Practical Illustrations.

POPULAR MANUALS.

Each complete in 1 vol. price 10*s.* 6*d.* half bound,

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS. The 9th
Thousand, with 300 Illustrations.

WALSH'S DOMESTIC ECONOMY. The 7th Thousand, with
300 Illustrations.

WALSH'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE and SURGERY. The
3rd Thousand, with 300 Illustrations.

STONEHENGE'S SHOT GUN, and SPORTING RIFLE. The
3rd Thousand, with 300 Illustrations.

GARDENING BOOKS—New Editions.

Price One Shilling each, cloth limp; or post free 14 stamps,

THE KITCHEN GARDEN. THE FLOWER GARDEN.
By E. S. DELAMER.

FAVOURITE FLOWERS: How to Grow them. By J. G.
SUTTON, Editor of 'The Midland Florist.'

Also, in One Vol. price 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth gilt,

THE KITCHEN and FLOWER GARDEN; or, the Culture
in the Open Ground of Bulbous, Tuberos, Fibrous-rooted,
and Shrubby Flowers, as well as Roots, Vegetables, Herbs,
and Fruits. With a Coloured Frontispiece. By E. S.
DELAMER.

USEFUL LIBRARY—NEW VOLUME.

Price 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth limp,

ONE THOUSAND HINTS FOR THE TABLE, with a few Words on Wines.

Consistent with plain Explanations, the Volume, in the fewest
possible Words, comprises Hints on

DIETETICS.

THE ART OF DINING.

THE TABLE.

COOKERY.

CARVING.

SOUPS.

FISH.

MEAT.

POULTRY and GAME.

VEGETABLES.

SALADS.

SWEET DISHES.

SPIRITS.

LIQUEURS.

&c. &c. &c.

"This is a wonderful book."—*Morning Star*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

SEAMANSHIP and NAVAL DUTIES. By
A. H. ALSTON, Lieut. R.N. With 200 practical Illustra-
tions. Post 8vo. cloth extra, 9*s.*

**SMITH'S MANUAL of INTEREST and
ANNUITIES**, including 54 distinct Rates of Interest, and an
unassailable Theory for a more equitable Assessment of the
Income-Tax. Fcap. 8vo. cloth limp, 2*s.*

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. By Sir
CHARLES NAPIER. Edited by Sir WILLIAM NAPIER.
1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, 5*s.*

BRITISH MOSSES. By R. M. STARK. 150
coloured Illustrations. Square 16mo. cloth extra, 7*s.* 6*d.*

**RIGHTS and WRONGS: a Manual of House-
hold Law.** By ALBANY FONBLANQUE. 1 vol. cloth,
3*s.* pp. 5*s.*

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE,
Farringdon-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

LITERATURE

Letters from Alexander von Humboldt to Varnhagen von Ense, during the Years 1827-1858. With Extracts from Varnhagen's Diaries, and Letters from Varnhagen and others to Humboldt—[Briefe von Alexander von Humboldt an Varnhagen von Ense, &c.] (Leipzig, Brockhaus; London, Trübner & Co.)

HERE is a book of wonders! Humboldt a democrat, a satirist—the philosopher of Berlin mocking and sporting in the garb of Pasquin! It sounds incredible; yet it seems most true. What will the illustrious sitters to this Prussian Gavarni say? Are not half the princes of Europe sending their subscriptions to Prussia in the name of Humboldt? Has not our own Prince Consort—has not Prince Frederick-William—have not the Emperors Francis Joseph and Louis Napoleon—given money, and time, and influence, to do honour to the memory of a philosopher, who was also believed to be a courtier—who appeared daily in royal palaces—who at table sat on the right hand of kings? Yet, here is evidence that, while bowing and smiling at the Schloss, Chamberlain Humboldt's heart was far away—that he looked on the Court pageant as a comedy, on the princes and kings as merely players—that, among the splendours of Sans Souci or Charlottenburg, he was mocking and railing with a Republican freedom more suited to the political atmosphere of New York. Here is a surprising revelation!

When Humboldt died, full of years and honours, on the 6th of May last year, it was stated—with what amount of truth we cannot say—that one of his last injunctions to those about him was not to publish any of his private correspondence. That all his friends were not aware of this expressed desire, if ever it were made, is now apparent. The volume before us is given to the world by Miss Ludmilla Assing, the niece of Varnhagen von Ense,—herself a literary lady, to whom the last letter in the volume is addressed—an epistle of consolation to her from Humboldt upon the death of her uncle. In her Preface, indeed, she expressly states the contrary of what has been rumoured as the last wish of Humboldt. Miss Assing declares that it was Humboldt's earnest wish that the Letters before us should be made public—a desire, she says, manifest from a passage in one of them, which she has taken for the motto of the present volume. The passage runs thus:—"Your last highly-esteemed letter to me contains words which I cannot misunderstand. You scarcely permit to yourself the possession of my *Impieties*. With respect to such a property, you may dispose of it as you please after my speedy decease." Letter to Varnhagen, the 7th of December, 1841. Of this passage it may be remarked that, strictly speaking, it contains no authorization to publish; but that even if stretched so as to include that permission, it extends only to the letters then in Varnhagen's possession. These were only sixty-one in number; whereas the entire correspondence before us contains as many as two hundred and twenty-five; the vast majority of them treating of persons and things in such a free, out-spoken manner, that we are inclined to believe the aged philosopher may have had them in his mind's eye when issuing his last injunction (if such injunction was ever given) with respect to his correspondence. But Miss Assing tells us that her uncle, dying before Humboldt, bequeathed to her the task, and even duty, of giving to the world those "evidences of the life, activity and thought," of the

philosopher. We agree that—if her duty to print was clear—it was incumbent upon her not to presume in any respect to alter the substance or expression of any of the letters. It is certain that these letters form a remarkable contribution to the "true genuine and unveiled representation of Humboldt's mind and character."

It is well known that Humboldt was a courtier, a daily visitor at the palace of the King of Prussia, and a constant guest at the Royal table. As such it might be supposed that he gave a general, though not, perhaps, hearty support to the policy of the King and his ministers. But the exact contrary of all this is apparent from his letters to Varnhagen. In these he allows himself to discourse with the utmost freedom upon public events and characters, and stands out as the warm friend of liberty and progress, in opposition to the narrow prejudices of the Pietists and reactionaries by whom the King was surrounded. This is more especially apparent in the latter part of the volume, from which we shall presently give a few extracts. First, let us remark that a great many of the letters before us amply justify the high reputation that Humboldt enjoys of having possessed a generous and sympathizing disposition, ready at all times to assist the struggling student, to further any noble project, or to administer consolation in bereavement and suffering. One of the earliest letters in the volume is precisely of the kind just mentioned. It was addressed by Humboldt to Varnhagen on the death of his wife. "To a spirit like yours, my illustrious friend," he writes, "solitude and calm are at this moment indispensable. Consolation you can derive solely from yourself. Think of my receiving the dire intelligence, only last night, through Prince Carolath! You know what a warm, long-proved, indulgent friend I lose in her, the ornament of her sex; how amiable I found her even in that little affair at Beuth's! So deeply familiar with all that is mutable and gloomy in life, and yet so cheerful and serene! With so much genius, so good-natured and affectionate! Long will it appear an empty world to you, but the consciousness that, to her latest breath, you gave to so fair a soul all that mind, and heart, and grace of manners like yours could offer—this is still a balm for your wound."

A letter to Varnhagen, upon the last illness of his brother, Wilhelm von Humboldt, is characterized by the same deep feeling.

Humboldt's affectionate disposition is shown on solemn occasions; as, for instance, when he has to confer a favour, which is always enhanced by his manner of bestowing it. That he could show indignation is evident from the manner in which he denounced the King of Hanover for his conduct to the seven Göttingen Professors. On this subject there is the following passage in one of his letters:—"Yesterday the Constitutional 'Roi des Landes' (King of Hanover), in the presence of forty persons, and at his own table, remarked 'that the Göttingen Professors had spoken in an address to him about their patriotism; but that, as he believed, professors have no Fatherland; professors, courtisans, and *dansesuses* are to be had everywhere for money, and they always sell themselves to the highest bidder.' What a disgrace that such a man should pass for a German Prince!"

The correspondence consists of 225 letters, the greater part of them being Humboldt's own, written to Varnhagen. A few are from Varnhagen to Humboldt, and there are between forty and fifty written at different times by various distinguished persons to Humboldt, which he

himself presented to Varnhagen on different occasions, as contributions to his collection of autographs. These latter introduce a pleasant element of variety into the volume, besides showing the world-wide reputation of the Philosopher and the "golden opinions" that he had won "from all sorts of people." One of his correspondents was Prince Metternich, from whom there are seven letters, all of them models of composition, and, though written in a familiar style, testifying a deep respect for his correspondent. Humboldt himself, however, once slyly remarks of them, that he is not quite certain that the Prince means all that he says. Humboldt's other correspondents are King Christian the Eighth of Denmark, Count Bresson, Arago, King Frederick-William the Fourth, Sir John Herschel, Balzac, Sir Robert Peel, Prescott, Madame Récamier, Leopold Grand-Duke of Tuscany, Jules Janin, Bessel, Victor Hugo, Rückert, Manzoni, Thiers, the Princess of Canino, the Duchess of Orleans, Mignet, Prince Albert, the Princess Lieven, Von Gerolt, Jobard, the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Napoleon. A goodly array of names truly, but not by any means representing the number and variety of Humboldt's correspondents, since even, in his ninetieth year, he complained to Varnhagen that he had to read as many as 400 letters per month, many of them commencing in this style: "Mein Greis" (My Aged Friend), or "Mein Jugendgreis" (My Youth in Age), or "Caroline and I are happy; our fate rests in your hands."

Of Humboldt's letters to Varnhagen several refer solely to the publication of his 'Kosmos' and other works, or to those of his brother Wilhelm, and in these he pays much deference to the well-known taste and judgment of his correspondent. Others are of a complimentary kind; but most of them contain some passing remarks upon the events of the day, frequently couched in the most sarcastic terms, and though levelled principally against the Gerlach-Stahl party, sparing no one, from Bishop Eylert to Bunsen, and from Bunsen to the King himself. Thus, when Bishop Eylert had the hardihood to declare at a certain "Ordensfest" held by the King, that the assembly then met together contained a true representation of the whole people, with all its classes and interests, Humboldt, after describing it, bursts forth in the following terms:—

O, our evangelical priests are in a good road! They promise well not to lag behind their Catholic brethren, even in their former bloom of priestcraft! Such hypocritical black-coats make us the laughing-stock of all Europe. People's representation here, people's representation there, let it be given or refused, that troubles me but little at the present moment; but that this fellow should seek to substitute for it such a thing as an "Ordensfest" makes him worthy either of a lunatic asylum or a house of correction. And yet is there neither song, ballad nor caricature to lash such an indecent speech! All is still! And as it is such sleeping time, I also will to my couch, wishing you and myself pleasant dreams.

This was written in the old King's time, the time of Frederick-William the Third. Better things were expected under his successor. Let us see, however, with what result. Here is a passage from Varnhagen's Diary, dated March 18, 1843, in which he chronicles a conversation that he had with Humboldt, just then returned from Paris:—

Humboldt, he says, came to see me to-day. He has aged very much since I last saw him, but his spirit and courage are fresh as ever. He was pleased and contented while in Paris, but here a gloom has overspread him. It makes him miser-

able, he says, to come upon the old known ways, people busying themselves with dangerous things in childish merriment. Moreover, he is besieged with complaints and claims, every one wanting him to speak for him, to use his influence for him. Influence! he exclaims, no one has any. Even Bunsen and Radowitz, the King's favourites, have it not. Their sole business is to nourish the fancies and weaknesses they discover in him, to administer and sacrifice to these, and look for nothing in any other direction, or it would be all over with them. The King does precisely what pleases him, whatever develops itself out of his early fixed notions; and any advice to him, even if he listens to it, is of no avail. He speaks with contempt of Eichhorn and Savigny as hypocritical eye-servers, who are ruled by Thiele, Gerlach and Hengstenberg. The King has given up none of his former plans, and may attempt at any moment to put them into execution; such as those relating to the Jews, the observance of the Sunday, the consecration of bishops after the English form, the new regulations touching the nobility, and so forth. He entertains plans as if he were to live a hundred years; talks of enormous buildings, gardens, Art-projects, and travels. A visit to Athens has already been spoken of, and there is certainly a pilgrimage to Jerusalem slumbering in the background. . . And yet the man is really ingenious, amiable, and animated by the best feelings! What will be the result of it all?

There are numerous other passages like this, in which Humboldt writes and speaks of various persons in a bitter, sarcastic manner, that contrasts strangely with the tone of his published works. Are these the "Impieties" to which he alludes in his letter to Varnhagen, mentioned above?—Humboldt being such a determined enemy of the *Pietist* faction at Court. Poor man! he often complains that his influence with the King goes for nothing in comparison. In some of his remarks, too, a personal jealousy peeps out, as if he were not individually thought highly enough of by the King. In reading these we almost pity him for condescending to play the courtier with such feelings as he entertained. To such a pitch, indeed, does he carry his hostility to the Court that he sometimes runs into downright Republicanism. In one letter he conveys his feelings to his trusty correspondent by a simple quotation from the letters of Antonio Perez, to the following effect:—"It is because I desire to retain the regal supremacy, that I would counsel sovereigns to remain within the limits permitted to them. A prudent counsellor observed one day to Philip the Second, seeing his tendency towards absolute power on different occasions: 'Señor, acknowledge the supremacy of God in earth as in heaven, lest the Supreme Being grow tired of monarchies, a kind of government tolerable enough if exercised with moderation. The God of heaven is too jealous to admit of any sort of companionship; neither will he permit any abuse of human power. Should he tire of monarchies, rest assured that he will give the world some other form of government.'" This extract Humboldt incloses to his friend without a word of comment.

During the eventful year of the Revolution at Berlin either no letters passed between Humboldt and Varnhagen, or else they have been suppressed in the present publication. In 1849, however, the year of reaction, the correspondence re-commenced, and the old hatred of the Court party re-appears. He complains that he is slandered at Court, and doubts whether he will be able to maintain his position there. In July, 1850, he compares the state of the world to the water-bottle that D'Alembert shook until it showed a web of bubbles at various angles, when he cried out, although well skilled in hydraulics himself, "Calculez-moi cela." After the *coup-d'état* of December, 1851,

Varnhagen describes him as coming to him in a state of great excitement, and denouncing the acts of brute force, arbitrary deportations and confiscation of the Orleans property, effected by Louis Napoleon. The King is represented by Humboldt as approving it all, with the single exception of Napoleon's appeal to the people. The letters that follow exhibit Humboldt to us still laying his complaints before his friend's eyes, until those eyes were at length closed in death, on the 11th of October, 1858.

We shall give one more extract from Humboldt's letters to Varnhagen, showing how fully he confided to the latter his inmost thoughts, even upon subjects concerning which people rarely, if ever, communicate their ideas, even to their most intimate companions. The passage is one referring to an expression used by his brother Wilhelm, concerning the government of the world by a Supreme Being:—

For language [he says] my brother's essay belongs to the most finished that he ever wrote. 'God Rules the Universe.' It is the task of history to trace his mysterious decrees. This, after all, is the result, and about this result I have sometimes—I cannot say quarrelled, but—disputed with my brother. This result is, it is true, analogous to the most ancient feelings of humanity pronounced in all languages. My brother's essay is the commentary (developing, interpreting, laudatory) on this hollow feeling. In the same way the physiologist creates for himself *vital powers* so-called, for the purpose of explaining organic phenomena, because his knowledge of the physical powers, at work in the so-called dead nature, do not suffice him to explain this play of the living organisms. But are vital powers explained in that way? I know you will be angry with me when you learn that the principal idea of this glorious essay does not entirely satisfy me.

Among the miscellaneous letters addressed to Humboldt there is one from Sir Robert Peel, in which he mentions the great pleasure he had in recommending Mr. Robert Brown, the great botanist, for a pension from Her Majesty. This letter we give:—

"Dear Baron de Humboldt,—I was most flattered by your kind attention in transmitting for my acceptance your most interesting work on Central Asia. It will be much prized by me, as well on account of its intrinsic value as a token of your personal regard and esteem. There is no privilege of official power, the exercise of which gives me greater satisfaction—than that of occasionally bestowing a mark of Royal favour and public gratitude on men distinguished by scientific attainments and by services rendered to the cause of knowledge. From the very limited means which Parliament has placed at the disposal of this Court, it has been my good fortune to be enabled to recognize the merits of Mr. Robert Brown. I have just conveyed to him the intimation that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him for his life a Pension on the Civil List of two hundred Pounds per annum, in recognition of his eminent acquirements as a Botanist, and of the value of his contributions to the store of Botanical knowledge. Believe me, dear Baron de Humboldt, with sincere esteem, very faithfully yours, ROBERT PEEL."

There is also one from Sir John Herschel, upon an astronomical subject, in the course of which he mentions that he is writing and translating for the *Athenæum* that graphic description of Tashkew Targanka, which appeared in our columns in 1843. There is a highly interesting letter from Mr. Prescott, to accompany the present of his 'History of the Conquest of Mexico'; and there is one from Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of Humboldt's 'Kosmos.' Unfortunately this last contains an expression which Humboldt, not being perhaps in the best of humours when he wrote about it to Varnhagen, has turned into ridicule. The Prince Consort concludes his

letter thus: "May Heaven, 'whose circling seas of light and star-terraces' you so nobly describe, preserve you still for many years to your country, the world, and the Kosmos itself, in undisturbed freshness both of body and soul. This is the sincere wish of your entirely devoted, Albert." Upon this Humboldt remarks to Varnhagen that the Prince "makes me speak of 'circling seas of light and star-terraces,'—a Coburg variation on my text and quite English from Windsor, where there are nothing but Terraces." He then goes on to state that once in the 'Kosmos' he used the word "star-carpet," for which the Prince has substituted "star-terraces,"—an offence which, we think, need not have been visited with any severity. The Prince Consort was evidently no favourite with Humboldt, who complains of him in this very letter for his want of politeness towards him some years previously, when at Stolzenfels. On that occasion he says the Prince asked him to present a copy of the 'Kosmos,' which Humboldt, of course, did, and "the Prince," he says, "had the politeness not to thank me." The Prince's letter to him he characterizes as "a wooden, weak epistle";—and he is even vexed at the Prince sending him a copy of Catherwood's 'Views in Central America'—"a book," he says, "that I purchased myself two years ago; a fine edition of Byron would have been far more agreeable." In all this we think the natural philosopher tart and crotchety. A more suitable literary gift than Catherwood's 'Views' for a Prince to make to such a traveller as Humboldt, does not occur to our mind. How was the Prince to know that the philosopher would have preferred an edition of Byron? He thinks it singular, also, that no mention is made of the Queen in Prince Albert's letter, and concludes, quite gratuitously, as it appears to us, that it is because his "book of nature" is not sufficiently Christian in its tone to secure her commendation. "You see," he says, "how severely I can judge when princes write." In another letter to Varnhagen, in reply to one in which his correspondent objects to the severity of his strictures upon Prince Albert, he still *girds* at the Prince, whom he calls "the Man of the Star-Terraces," and affirms, when he was with him at Stolzenfels, the Prince remarked to him, "I know that you have great sympathy for the sufferings of the Russian-Poles, which is a pity, for the Poles deserve our sympathy as little as the Irish."—"Mihi dixit!" he exclaims, "and this is the beautiful husband of Great Britain's Queen!" We very much doubt the accuracy of Humboldt's memory upon this point. The words attributed to the Prince Consort do not seem to be in his style. There is a vexation and unfairness in all Humboldt's remarks upon the Prince, that will make his admirers regret that they should ever have been published under his name.

Biographies. By Lord Macaulay. Contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. With Notes of his Connexion with Edinburgh, and Extracts from his Letters and Speeches. (Edinburgh, Black.)

A Few Words on Junius and Macaulay. Cornhill Magazine. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mr. Black is a successful publisher. Lord Macaulay was a successful writer. The successful publisher had the honour to obtain the successful writer's friendship. Mr. Black, as a citizen of Edinburgh, had opportunities of serving the renowned reviewer in his parliamentary ventures. Lord Macaulay had the will and the power to be serviceable to the Scottish publisher in his literary ventures.

The connexion was pleasant, and probably profitable on both sides. For many years Mr. Black supported his friend against powerful and watchful enemies; and when his friend had retired from the more active responsibilities of public life he repaid his staunch supporter with the copyright of five little biographical essays, on Francis Atterbury, on John Bunyan, on Oliver Goldsmith, on Samuel Johnson, and on William Pitt.

These essays have appeared from time to time in successive volumes of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. They are now gathered into a little volume, and offered to the public as companion to the papers on Clive and Hastings.

In reprinting these five brief biographies Mr. Black has gone into some details about Lord Macaulay's connexion with Edinburgh—a subject of some literary and electoral interest. He has also printed a number of Lord Macaulay's private letters—a perusal of which will probably warn the reader how very fallacious are the best of human judgments. This one letter on the impossibility of obtaining a repeal of the Corn Laws—and consequently the uselessness of his voting for their repeal, though he believes the repeal to be good in principle and in policy—shows how dangerous it is for a public man to be too sure. Mark the date—1843:—

“London, February 22, 1843.

“My dear Sir,—I have delayed answering your kind letter till I received Mr. Wigham's communication. My mind is quite made up. I am certain that the only chance of our getting any mitigation of the existing evils is to act together cordially against the sliding scale. If the party of the Anti-Corn-Law League choose to separate themselves from the supporters of a moderate fixed duty, and to run down Lord John and those who agree with him, I am inclined to believe that we shall have to wait many years for any real improvement. The truth is, that the friends of perfectly free trade, of whom I am sincerely one, are in general quite mistaken as to their own strength. They live in towns; they herd together; they echo and re-echo each other's sentiments; they are accustomed to see large meetings collected, all animated by the same feeling; and they have got into a habit of repeating that public opinion is for free trade, that monopoly is detested by all, except the aristocracy, and so forth. One would think, to hear them, that the United Kingdom had no rural population at all. Take such a county as Essex, with a population and a constituent body more than twice as large as that of Edinburgh; or Devonshire, with a population and a constituent body nearly four times as large as that of Edinburgh; and let any candidate for those counties talk Cobden's language on the hustings: nay, let him talk Lord John's, or even Gladstone's, and see how he will be received. He will be an object of as much detestation to the body of the farmers and yeomen as the Duke of Cleveland would be to our friends of the High Street. The Irish county members form, as you well know, a great part of the strength of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. There is hardly one of them who, whatever his opinion might be, would dare to vote for total repeal. He would infallibly lose his seat. It is to no purpose to say that this is ignorance and prejudice. I know it well; but I also know that you must work with such tools as you have. You are a minority of the people, told by the head. The higher and higher you go, the smaller is your minority. What, under such circumstances, is your clear policy? To consider all as with you who are not against you, to sink as much as possible all differences which exist between people sincerely desirous of extending the freedom of trade, and to supply, by prudence and union, the deficiency of strength. Instead of this, the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League seem to be determined to drive support from them. As if it were not enough to have against them the Government, the Church of England, the Peers, the House of Commons, the

majority of the elective body—the majority, I firmly believe, of the people of the United Kingdom, they must attack the very persons by whose help alone they can hope to get anything at all. Can any man seriously think that any improvement can be made in the Corn Law till some government shall take the question up? Now, what materials are there for a government among the total and immediate repealers? To imagine that we shall have a cabinet excluding Peel, the Duke, Stanley, Graham, Lord Aberdeen, on the one side; excluding Lord John, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne, on the other, and consisting of leading members of the Corn-Law League, is quite idle. From an appeal to physical force all good men shrink with horror, and all judicious men know that if such an appeal were made, the Anti-Corn-Law League would come by the worse. But if there is to be no appeal to physical force, you can obtain no part of what you have in view, except by the support of one at least of the parties in the state. One of these parties is much nearer to you in sentiment than the other; but your policy, I mean that of the League, seems to be to treat them both alike with every species of indignity and contumely. Some purposes this course may answer. It may fill the bellies of itinerant spouters; it may circulate reams of bad writing; it may very likely put Mr. Sharman Crawford or Colonel Thompson into my seat at Edinburgh; but it will not strike off a farthing from the price of the quartern loaf. These are my opinions. I express them to you without the reserve which might be proper in a letter intended for the public eye; but I have only one story for you, for Mr. Wigham, for the Cabinet, for the hustings, and for the House of Commons, though I may vary the phrase according to time and place. You see that, in my opinion, you are all in the wrong—not because you think all protection bad, for I think so too; not even because you avow your opinion and attempt to propagate it, for I have always done and shall always do the same; but because, *being in a situation where your only hope is in a compromise*, you refuse to hear of compromise; because, *being in a situation where every person who will go a step with you on the right road ought to be cordially welcomed*, you drive from you those who are willing and desirous to go with you half way. To this policy I will be no party. I will not abandon those with whom I have hitherto acted, and without whose help I am confident that no great improvement can be effected, for an object purely selfish. How could I ever hold up my head if I did? What change has taken place since last year, when I refused to vote with Villiers? The Corn Law has grown no worse; the arguments against it are the same. The only difference is, that the feeling at Edinburgh is stronger; and that I may hazard my seat. Be it so. I am quite resolved to run the hazard; and of this I am certain, that if, holding the opinions which I have expressed, I did not run the hazard, you would despise me heartily.—Ever yours, etc.”

Yet, within a comparatively few short months, the Corn Laws were abolished. How fortunate for England and for the world that Messrs. Bright and Cobden would not see this absolute necessity for a compromise!

Mr. Macaulay's determination to vote against the Villiers motion, though he felt it to be just, helped to render his seat at Edinburgh unsafe. On another subject he also vexed his warmest adherents. The Dissenters are strong in Edinburgh, and the Dissenters are loud in denouncing what they call the corruption of the Maynooth Grant. On this point their representative held strong opinions. The Maynooth Grant is a compromise, and Lord Macaulay had a huge respect for the sanctity of all compromises. Here is the vindication of his vote:—

“My conduct in the matter I refer to has displeased many of you. I cannot ask pardon for it. I cannot ask pardon for being in the right. I come here to state it clearly, and to defend it. I speak of the Maynooth grant. It might be not altogether useless to a fair and ample discussion of that interesting subject, if all who express an opinion

strongly respecting that grant, would take the trouble to inform themselves a little upon the subject. The opinion held on that subject by many respectable persons, I believe to be, that, in the year 1845, the Parliament of the United Kingdom committed a great violation of the sound principles of Protestantism, and endowed an institution for the propagation of Popery. The truth is this. Fifty years ago, when Ireland was an independent kingdom, governed by its own King, Lords, and Commons, and when those who preceded you here in Edinburgh had no more voice in the regulation of the affairs of Ireland than of the affairs of France, and when the Irish Parliament was strictly and exclusively composed of Protestants—that Parliament thought it right to establish this institution for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. Thus this institution was bequeathed by the Union to the United Kingdom; it came to us as an institution older than the Union, set up by an Irish Parliament, and being, moreover, the only act which the Irish Parliament, during the hundred and twelve years which followed the Revolution, had ever passed giving any sign of sympathy with the body of the people. I do not say—nay, I repudiate the argument—that we are bound to maintain that institution by anything of the nature of a technical treaty; but I say that, when a great and powerful country enters into a treaty on terms of mutual benefit, with a country much smaller and weaker,—when 100 Irish Members are sent to sit along with 558 British Members, it does become a grave question,—a question of high responsibility,—a question of justice,—how far the stronger of these powers should act against existing institutions in a manner strongly opposed to the sense of the great body of those constituting the weaker nation. I say that your own fathers felt this strongly. When they joined with England, they took every species of precaution against the English introducing a Church professing such doctrines as those held by Laud, and since held by a school I need not name now existing in the Church of England,—they took every precaution that the United Legislature should not lay its hand on those religious institutions which your ancestors prized more dearly than their lives. When they sent 45 Scotch Members to sit with 513 English Members,—when they sent 45 Presbyterians to sit with 513 Prelates, they took precautions that the 513 should in no way abuse their power. Though there existed nothing of the nature of an absolute treaty, the strongest considerations of justice ought to have induced the Parliament of the United Kingdom to pause before abolishing the institution which the Irish Parliament had bequeathed to them. Is it possible that so intelligent a body as the electors of Edinburgh can believe that there was any question of principle involved in what was actually done regarding this matter last session? It is a mere popular delusion to say that there was any question of principle about it. (Cheers and great hissing.) Principle! when those hisses are interpreted into intelligible sounds, we shall perhaps hear some orator who will attempt to show that the difference between 10,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* is a question of principle,—that the difference between a College, whitewashed and repaired, and one in ruins, is a question of principle,—that the difference between a half-filled larder and a full larder is a question of principle,—that the difference between a vote passed regularly every year for fifty years, and one which Parliament may rescind whenever it thinks fit, is a question of principle. Is it not monstrous? We hear a good deal of talk about the homage that has been paid to idolatry, but that is not the ground of attack. You object to us offering a hecatomb to idolatry, but not to us offering a lamb,—you exclaim against a pound being laid on the altar, but you have no objection to a pennyweight. I ask, if such an institution is to be maintained at all, ought it not to be maintained in such a manner as befits an institution which the State does support? This is the principle about which you exclaim,—the principle that the State may support a Catholic institution which has servants with arms out at elbow, but not in decent livery,—that it may support an institution which has grounds for the recreation of the students, but you will not let it

keep a roller,—that the institution may keep professors to teach languages and science, provided you pay them lower than a village dominie,—and that it might lodge students, provided it put them three in a bed. This is what I call, and will call, a popular delusion. And then look at the other side of the account. When this bill was brought in, wisely or unwisely, what were to be the consequences of rejecting it? Have those who clamour so loudly against it ever calculated the cost of throwing it out? Have they considered whether this difference of 13,000*l.* a year was worth a civil war?"

When defeated at the hustings he was no less cold and haughty. "I shall always be proud to think that I once enjoyed your favour, but permit me to say I shall remember not less proudly how I risked and how I lost it." Many men in Edinburgh resented the use of such language. But great constituencies are forgiving. It is only a patron who never relents to the man of genius who has once given offence. Mr. Macaulay was restored to public life by those who had sent him into retirement.

When Mr. Macaulay was raised to the peerage none were more forward in their congratulations than the men of Edinburgh. In answer to a letter of compliments from Mr. Black, we have some curious particulars about this peerage affair. Lord Macaulay writes:—

"Holly Lodge, Kensington, September 17, 1857.

"My dear Sir—Thanks for your most kind letter. I am truly glad that my old friends in Edinburgh are not displeased with what I have done. I need hardly assure you that I never, directly or indirectly, solicited the honour which has been conferred on me. The letter in which Palmerston informed me that he had received the Queen's permission to offer me a peerage took me altogether by surprise. I was on the point of starting for the Continent; and I had nobody to consult. I made up my mind very speedily; but I had, I own, serious apprehensions that both Palmerston and myself would be blamed by a large part of the public. It is therefore most gratifying to me to learn that both the offer and the acceptance are generally approved.—Ever, my dear Sir, yours most truly.—MACAULAY."

We need not dwell upon the merits of the Biographies. They are slight in texture, but they possess many of the best qualities of Lord Macaulay's writings.

The association of the names of Junius and Macaulay, in the announcement of the *Cornhill Magazine*, naturally excited an interest in literary circles. Why so associated we should, after having read the Essay, have been at a loss to conjecture, had not the writer honestly acknowledged that he had "used the great historian's name, somewhat unfairly, by way of shoeing-horn."

Another of the writer's shoeing-horns has been to summon into his court all whom he is pleased to call my Lord's "antagonists"; and he thus summarily decides on the points at issue between them:—

"You may agree with his antagonists and not with him; but you will find that what you consider to be his error lies quite in another direction, and consists not in misusing his own facts, but in ignoring or neglecting true and material facts adduced by his opponents."

There will be no appeal, we suppose, from such a judgment—at least, not by the antagonists—for it amounts to this, that Lord Macaulay was a great logician, and would have been a great historian if he had not ignored and neglected true and material facts. We thought better of Lord Macaulay, and think better of him still. His road lay through a field full of pitfalls; and all that his "antagonists" urged against him was, that he occasionally stumbled and sometimes fell, and was unwilling to be helped out of the pitfall, lest the fact of the stumbling should become known.

This writer's opinion of Lord Macaulay is strange and startling. Thus he introduces his own paper on Junius by the acknowledgment that the Junian controversy is like over-ripe wine which has lost its flavour—that its only relish is for a few veterans who prefer the old post-road to the modern railway; and he adds, it "was with Macaulay an endless subject of ingenious talk." In this, we presume, the veterans will find their consolation, and again there will be no appeal.

We are then told that Lord Macaulay "contributed himself, two, at least, of the most remarkable collateral proofs which tend to fix the authorship on Francis—the curious error of the English War Office Clerk about the rules of Irish pensions, in the correspondence with Sir William Draper—the personal hostility of the Francis family towards the Luttrells, which accounts for the savage treatment by Junius of such obscure offenders."

These, we submit, may have been among the occasions when my Lord ignored or neglected the true and the material. Junius asked Draper whether when he received his half-pay he did not declare on oath that he held no place of profit under the Crown. It appears that "everybody who drew half-pay" in England took such an oath; but Draper's half-pay was charged on the Irish establishment, where no oath was required. What more natural, said Macaulay, than that Francis, chief clerk in the English Pay Office, should fall into such a mistake? Very natural certainly; but not more so than that "everybody who drew half-pay" in England, or ever had done so—every officer, Member of Parliament, and ten thousand other Englishmen, should stumble after a like fashion. If, indeed, there was one Englishman likely to be better informed, it would have been a clerk in the Pay Office; and Francis before all other clerks, because his father enjoyed a pension of 600*l.* a year, charged on that same Irish establishment.

As to the "personal hostility of the Francis family towards the Luttrells," and the "savage treatment by Junius of those obscure offenders"—it was noticed in this journal [No. 1480] on its first publication, and we can now only repeat the general facts and argument.

In reference to the Junian period, say 1770, and the asserted hostility of Junius to the Luttrells, Lord Macaulay argued that the Luttrells were detested in Ireland, as descendants of the man who "sold the pass," and thus led to the Treaty of Limerick in 1691. This was true, but we must add, as a full development of the truth, that the Luttrells were detested by the Catholic party. "Few Englishmen," we were then told, "can have sympathized with Junius's abhorrence of the Luttrells, or have understood it;" whereas Philip Francis was "born and passed the first ten years of his life within a walk of Luttrellstown." Philip Francis was born in Dublin, and Luttrellstown is, we believe, about seven miles from Dublin. Fancy a Protestant child, removed from all such influences before he was ten years old—the son and grandson of Protestant clergymen—from the mere fact of having resided in Dublin, becoming so politically excited by Catholic sympathies as to nurse his wrath and indignation for the remainder of his life! It is much the same as if we were to account for some personal hatred of one of the Members of the Canadian Parliament, by the fact that he was born in Cheapside, and therefore within a walk of Finchley Common or Kew Gardens. But whatever may have been the influences of Luttrellstown on the plastic mind of Master Philip, every other boy, and every man, in Dublin must equally have suffered from it; and there-

fore the fact can have no special application to any one of them: and we mention this that we may not hereafter have to discuss the question with reference to other claimants to the honour of having written the Letters; for the argument would apply with equal, indeed with greater, force to Burke, Boyd, Barré, Flood, Grattan, and numberless others who have been named, all of whom were born, or bred, or both, "within a walk of Luttrellstown,"—that is, in Dublin. It would, indeed, as observed heretofore in this journal,—

"have been somewhat more to the purpose had Mr. Macaulay referred for Junius's scorn and indignation, not to the Treaty of Limerick, but to the battle of Middlesex, then actually raging, and in which the faction which fought against the people, and against the rights and liberties of the people, were led on by Henry Luttrell. If there ever was a name hateful and familiar to Englishmen it was that of Luttrell in the day and hour of Junius. Every fact and incident in the history of the family was dug out from the obscurity of the past, and even—

Like a Luttrell sell the pass—

is an illustration in the "Scandalous Chronicle." The assassination of this Luttrell of the Pass was a triumph in imagination over the hated Luttrell of the present, and therefore dragged forward in *terrorem*:—the sentence on his nephew "to stand three hours in the pillory with both his ears nailed to it" for perjury.—The history and remarkable pedigree of Simon Lord Irnham, father of Henry Laws Luttrell, were published and placarded;—the follies, the indiscretions, the vices of Luttrell's boyhood and college life—the disgraceful story about Miss Bolton, 'and the barbarous treatment she received' ten years before, with his letters to her and to Dr. Kelly,—were now published in the newspapers, and then, having done that hateful service, were reproduced in two substantial volumes. In brief, it is impossible to open a contemporary newspaper or periodical without stumbling on some attack, or defence, or disgraceful anecdote of the Luttrells."

So much for the "obscure offenders." Now for a word or two on the "savage treatment" of the Luttrells "by Junius."

It does happen unfortunately for Lord Macaulay, as before noticed [No. 1480], and it is strange under the circumstances, that—"Junius, who was writing with such passionate earnestness and just indignation on the great constitutional questions involved in the Middlesex election, and the decision of the House of Commons, mentions Luttrell only incidentally, until, as he said, Lord North did, what even the Duke of Grafton was ashamed to do, took on himself 'the honour of' rewarding his services,—thus making Luttrell a ground of attack on North and Grafton.—Luttrell himself, as Junius said, not being worthy 'of the name of enemy.' Even the shocking anecdote of Luttrell's father which appears as a note to one of the Letters, the introduction to which Mr. Macaulay quotes, was not, it is fair to assume, known to Junius at the time the letter itself was written; for it first appeared as a note in the collected edition of 1772, and was copied by Junius from the newspapers. In fact, and in brief, there is not one single original anecdote about the Luttrells to be found in all Junius's Letters."

We come now to the new facts held to be almost conclusive by Lord Macaulay. Sir Philip Francis, the writer informs us, was a great marginal-note maker, but he, who was present at the sale of Francis's library, observed that "his books of the Junian period were very little noted." This seems to us quite natural. Francis was at that time a young man, a clerk in a government office, and so far as we are informed rather fond of "a jolly party"—we use his own words—a trip into the country, or a run anywhere for his week's or his month's holidays. He first took up a position as a politician, and probably as a marginal-note maker, years after, on his return from India. This inference, how-

ever natural, is, it appears, a mistake. The no-notes are in accordance "with all we must suppose" of Junius—more significant, therefore than any number of notes—as full of meaning as Burleigh's shake of the head.

The next step in the argument is still more striking. "I shall assume at once," says the essayist, "Bifrons was the same writer as Junius. The general reasons for the assumption are familiar to those versed in the controversy."

A good bold assumption as a starting point. As to the general reasons with which everybody is familiar, we should like to be informed of them. It does happen that, in 1812, when the letter of Bifrons was first introduced among the Miscellaneous Letters of Junius, Dr. Good neglected to assign reasons, general or special; and, as we believe, no reason has since been given by any one. The letter has been questioned, and the last editor, Mr. Wade, a great stickler for the Miscellaneous Letters, decided that "Bifrons's" had "no signs of Junius"—"unquestionably Bifrons is spurious." Junius inquirers have, indeed, pressed the letter into their service, as is now done by the writer before us, but they always "assume" its authenticity, as he has done.

This Bifrons, in his one solitary letter, attacked the Duke of Grafton for his conduct to the Duke of Portland in respect to the grant of Ingelwood Forest. Grafton's conduct was brought under consideration in Parliament—the newspapers were full of the subject. One of his apologists urged that, as a King's minister, he was not bound to keep a promise which he had made as a private man; and this, he says, "can be supported by the soundest casuists." On this Bifrons remarks:—

"I am not deeply read in authors of that professed title; but I remember seeing Bassambaum, Suarez, Molina, and a score of other Jesuitical books, burnt at Paris for their sound casuistry by the hands of the common hangman."

This brings us to the great revelation. Mr. Hans Stanley was in Paris in 1761 on a diplomatic mission:—

"To his despatch [of August 10] is annexed a careful *précis*, in Downing Street language, of the history of the Jesuits' quarrel with the Parliament, evidently drawn up by one of his subordinates. Inclosed in this *précis* is the original printed *Arrêt de la Cour du Parlement*, du 6 Août, 1761, condemning Molina, de *Justitia et Jure*; Suarez, *De jure Fidei Catholice*; Busembaum, *Theologia Moralis*, and several other books of the same class, to be *lacérés et brûlés en la cour du Palais*. And a MS. note at the foot of the *Arrêt* states that the books were burnt on the 7th accordingly."

Francis, we are told, was at that time a "very young" clerk in the Foreign Office; he may, therefore, have been attached to the mission,—he may have witnessed "the burning of the books,—or "he may have read [the despatch] at his desk in the office,"—and "may have retained it in his tenacious memory, and writing a few years afterwards may have thought proper, for the sake of effect, to represent himself as an eye-witness of what he only knew by reading."

Lord Macaulay, it appears, was much interested by this discovery. He pronounced positively the letter of Bifrons to be one of Junius's earliest productions, and much preferred the supposition that Bifrons was present at the burning, not only as "the most picturesque," but as "the most probable conjecture." "Depend on it," he concluded, as the Essay concludes, "you have caught Junius in the fact. Francis was there!"

We should not object to leave this question without comment to the decision of common sense and common logic. The writer assumes that some clerk in the Secretary of

State's office may have been at Paris with Mr. Stanley; and if so, it may have been Francis—that if no clerk from the Secretary of State's office was in Paris, then any clerk in that office may have read the *Arrêt*; and, therefore, the only clerk who did read it was Francis! Even if these assumptions be conceded, a larger assumption remains—that a clerk, who in his dull, official drudgery had been forced to read the *Arrêt*, should remember it, and be able to quote it seven years after, and, so far as Francis is concerned, without the opportunity of refreshing his memory; for he had been long removed from the office.

It seems strange, too, to assume that no one but a clerk in the Foreign Office could have read an *Arrêt* of the Parliament of Paris circulated in every department of France,—published, no doubt, in all the official journals, and reproduced, probably, more or less textually, in one half the newspapers in Europe. The English journals at that time got most of their French news from the Dutch, and were generally content with a paragraph. We have no means of consulting the Paris papers, and our own are almost as difficult to be met with. We have found, however, a copy of the *London Chronicle*, and there is a whole column and a half devoted to the proceeding against the Jesuits. One paper, the 20th of August, announces that "letters by yesterday's mail bring advice that the Parliament of Paris have enjoined the Jesuits to deliver," &c. * * By another *Arrêt*, the Parliament condemns twenty-four of their books to be burnt by the common hangman; among which is the famous book of Hermannus Busembaum, &c. On the 22nd, we have a fuller report of proceedings, dated "Paris, Aug. 10," wherein the public are informed that by *Arrêt* it is decreed that "thirty-three books therein mentioned be torn and burnt in the palace-yard by the hangman." We have little doubt that any one who could refer to the French official papers would find a copy of the *Arrêt* itself.

It may be of little consequence, but is just worth notice, that Bifrons did not, as stated on the authority of Bohn's Junius, spell the names as in the despatch, but wrote them "Bassambaum" and "Saurez," and so they are spelt in the editions of 1812 and 1814.

After all, the reader must not lose sight of the special assumption that Bifrons was Junius; and, unless this be conceded, we have not advanced one step towards the conclusion aimed at.

But the most startling fact is Macaulay's positive conclusion in favour of "the most picturesque"—that "Francis was there"—was in Paris with Mr. Stanley. Mr. Stanley embarked at Dover on the 2nd of May, 1761, and returned to London on the 29th of September. Now, we believe proof exists that Philip Francis was in England during the whole period. We know from private sources that he wrote letters dated from London, and received letters addressed to him in London—was in communication with the Earl of Kinnoul respecting the embassy to Lisbon, and in angry correspondence with his father, then at Margate, about his personal follies, his inexperience, and the misleading influence of some woman, whom we believe to have been Miss Macrabie, whom he married early in the next year. So much for my Lord's positive conclusion "Francis was there"—that is, in Paris.

The Bifrons letter, be it remembered, was not published before April, 1768; and by that time Philip might have sown his wild oats. But there are half-a-dozen other miscellaneous letters attributed to Junius, besides the letter of Bifrons, published in March or April of that year; and it runs a little counter to our idea of

a hard and hardworking politician that Mr. Philip, who had spent his Christmas holidays at Bath, was so fascinated with the place that, in the full bloom of his political fame, he could think of nothing but Bath, and set out again in the middle of these active labours to meet what he calls "a jolly party" there. This Junian phrase helps us to some Junian sentiments—the indignation of both father and son that such fellows as Wilkes and Coates should threaten to visit that city, and, as it were, "triumph over King, Lords, and Constitution." This will be known hereafter.

It would be strange if, after the expression of such opinions—and when, as we were once told to believe, there was such perfect agreement between father and son that they fought together in their chivalry, and that the Letters of Junius were a joint labour of love—it should turn out that they were in direct opposition, and that the one wrote the attack, and the other aided in the defence. Yet this, however little it may be dreamt of by the Franciscans, would be the inevitable result if they could establish their theory. Junius, as our readers will probably remember, opened his great campaign with an attack on Lord Granby, the patron and friend of Calcraft, who was the patron and friend of the Francis's. The Doctor, who had gone to reside at Bath, was horrified at the publication of Junius's attack. Sir William Draper, we now venture to tell them on the authority of unpublished letters, who chanced to be at Bath, consulted him about a reply; and the Doctor was thus enabled to announce to his son, for the information of Calcraft, that a spirited and noble defence would immediately appear. So it did, and then came Junius with the "quip modest." The Doctor was agast. Who, he wrote to son Philip, is this Junius—this "devil Junius," this "legion of devils"? "Is it Burke's pen dipped in the gall of Sackville's heart?" So when, a twelvemonth later, the town was startled by Junius's letter to the King, son Philip began to pray earnestly for peace and quiet; the times, as he wrote, could only please the idle, the thoughtless, men who have nothing to lose. Such opinions were natural to both father and son; to men who were personally indebted to the King for the very bread they ate; but not quite reconcilable with a belief that either father or son were the veritable "devil" himself.—In this way the Junian controversy opened; and it closed with the ultra-loyal letter to Dr. Campbell, which we published two years since [No. 1576]. Are these facts to be ignored, or neglected? If not, let the Franciscans reconcile them.

Chess Practice: a Supplement to the Chess-Player's Handbook. By H. Staunton.

Morphy's Games of Chess; with Analytical and Critical Notes. By J. Löwenthal. (Bohn.)

THESE chess-twins of Mr. Bohn will be very pleasant reading to those whom they concern, and will form a very pretty addition to the chess-player's library. We do not intend either to criticize the games, or to give any account of the players. Mr. Staunton is well enough known in his own world; and Paul Morphy, who will not be twenty-three years of age until June, has gained the celebrity to obtain which others give their whole lives. In bringing these works before the reader we shall confine ourselves to one point—chess-printing.

In looking over the pages before us, the mind is struck by the enormous quantity of space and type which seems to be thrown away. Certainly "K. to Q. Kt's 2nd" very much abbreviates the direction to play the King to

the Queen's Knight's second square. Nevertheless, it is still capable of further abbreviation; and, in a book of chess-games, the length of the work is nearly in proportion to the length of the descriptions of the moves. On the Continent the *algebraical* method, as it is called, is adopted. From one corner of the board, say from the white player's left, the files of squares between the players are lettered a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h; while from the same corner the rows are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Thus the Queen's fourth of the white player is d 4; but the Queen's fourth of the black player is d 5. This is a glaring defect, for two reasons. First, the description of the move has no reference to the piece moved: if the piece on d 4 be played to f 6, it is not stated whether a Queen or a Bishop is played. Secondly, the description of the play has no reference to the position of the players; the white plays up the rows 1, 2, 3, &c.; the black plays down the rows 8, 7, 6, &c.

Now it seems to us that the two systems might be easily associated in such a manner that while, as now, the piece moved is named, and the square to which it is moved is described in terms of the player who moves it, the brevity of the algebraical description might be retained, and even augmented. Let the King, his Bishop, Knight, and Rook, be denoted by G, B, K, R; let the Queen, her Bishop, Knight, and Rook, be denoted by q, b, k, r. Let the pawns be denoted by accents attached to the symbols of the pieces; thus the Queen's Bishop's pawn is b'. Symbols for taking, checking, &c. might easily be added. To signify that the King's Bishop is moved to the Queen's Bishop's fourth would need only the letters Bb 4: the usual opening move would be G'G 4. Very little practice would as easily take the direction to move the King's Bishop to the Queen's Bishop's fourth from Bb 4 as from "K. B. to Q. B. 4th"; perhaps more easily. And this notation would oblige the reader to remember what piece he is reading about: in the games before us, we constantly read about the pawn, the knight, &c., without any account of what pawn, what knight, &c.

The game of chess is regarded by its admirers as a great invention; that is to say, it is supposed that the placing the pieces which move straight forwards at the corners, the pieces of mixed move next to them, &c., is all so much discovery, so much invention of the best possible arrangement. We feel sure that no one can know whether this be the case or no; and for this reason, that no one has evolved the consequences of any other arrangement. The actual game, with all the study which has been given to it, occupies a noble position among games; but it may be that another arrangement of moves might have given more variety of resource. Be this how it may, we are satisfied that the question how much of a good player is learning, and how much is genius, can only be settled in the following way. Let the two players contend in the usual way, until it is settled which is the better man at the game as it stands. Then let them try against each other with the pieces changed in position, as the King flanked by the Knights, the Bishops at the corners, &c. Would the best man at the common game be the best man at the new game? That is what we should like to see tried. Our proposal will horrify the regular player, who looks upon the fundamentals of the present game as a kind of facts of consciousness. And, no doubt, he will have a clear and fixed opinion about the result of the trial we have proposed; to which opinion we have but to say that we should like to see it tried.

Diary of the American Revolution. From Newspapers and Original Documents. By Frank Moore. 2 vols. (New York, Scribner; London, Low & Co.)

WHEN Hester Thrale married Signor Piozzi the music-master, that awful conglomeration of pretentious absurdities called Society was rent in twain with dissensions, sarcasm, anger, jealousy and indignation. Individuals went mad with partizanship—for society, against the lady. A few went half mad with the same disease, maintaining the rights and independence of the married couple—lady of blood older than the Norman, and parvenu swain from Italy of no blood at all. Private letters made of the celebrated pair a favourite theme for use and abuse; and newspapers indulged in scurrilities to an extent which was hardly reached when the *Bull* was famous, the *Age* infamous, and the *Satirist* execrable. The married pair withdrew from before the storm. When this had blown over they returned from abroad, and found among the first to invite them to a quiet, friendly dinner—Lysons, the Antiquary. The banquet and the evening were thoroughly enjoyed, and Hester Piozzi expressed her joyous satisfaction and her delight at this commencement of an era of peace. She wished for oblivion of all past unpleasantnesses, saw that such blessed era was commencing, and then—giving the conversation a literary turn—inquired what the famous antiquary and collector had in those huge pasteboard boxes in the library, where the party was dining. "Ah," said Lysons, "they are materials for history, consisting of a collection I have made of all the letters written, all the things said, and all the extraordinary matter published about your marriage!" To her dying day poor Mrs. Piozzi had a horror of that collection! All her hopes of oblivion and misrepresentation were crushed, and although Lysons's collection was never published, she never got over the feeling that one day it would be, and that much which might conveniently be forgotten would be preserved in the memories of a generation to which she would be a stranger.

In the volumes before us Mr. Frank Moore has done some such ill service to the chief parties in the great family-quarrel between England and America, as Lysons did in the above more private matter. He has strung together newspaper-cuttings from both Whig and Tory sides; extracts from letters written by Rebels and Loyalists; and citations from diaries written, as diaries generally are, with a charming misconception of most things that are going on out of range of the writer's eyesight. The confusion of ideas on the part of the reader is, consequently, immense; but he is in some sort placed in the position of those readers of the revolutionary period who perused every scrap of news which came in their way. The compiler takes care to name the sources from which his extracts are made, by way of guide, as he says, in ascertaining the value of the assertions set down in an historical point of view. He does not say whether the Whig or Tory side is to be considered as the more authentic; but he requests us to "keep in mind the truth that the errors and lampoons of a period belong as much to its history as the facts and flatteries," which, to our thinking, very much depends upon circumstances.

The staple of these volumes consists of accounts of battles, skirmishes, and political proceedings. These we pass by, to quote a few samples of social manners and morals during the period of that great struggle, which has left on this side of the ocean no ill feeling, though it is the side of the vanquished party;

but which, on the side of the victors, seems to have been followed by a rancour and coarseness little akin either to romantic chivalry or ordinary common sense. The feeling with which some of the ladies threw themselves into the contest is thus evidenced:—

"We hear that the young ladies of Amelia County, in Virginia, considering the situation of their country in particular, and that of the United States in general, have entered into a resolution not to permit the addresses of any person, be his circumstances or situation in life what they will, unless he has served in the American armies long enough to prove by his valour that he is deserving of their love."

Marriages were, of course, frequent. Here is one, with a pleasant, primitive tone about it: "Married, a short time since, in Mansfield, Connecticut, Mr. Luke Flint, of Windham, to Miss Mary Slate, daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Slate, —an agreeable and happy pair. What deserves the public notice, and may serve to encourage the manufacturers of this country, is, that the entertainment, though served up with good wine, and other spirituous liquors, was the production of their fields and fruit-gardens, assisted alone by a neighbouring grove of spontaneous maples. The bride and two of her sisters appeared in very genteel-like gowns, and others of the family in handsome apparel, with sundry silk handkerchiefs, &c., entirely of their own manufacture."

In some cases the purest of the patriots might have done well had they exhibited the same respect for this ceremony as Luke Flint and Mary Slate. The following is from the *Constitutional Gazette*, July 13, 1776:—

"Day before yesterday, Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, passed through Hartford, in Connecticut, on his way to Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon. Mr. Franklin is a noted Tory, and ministerial tool, and has been exceedingly busy in perplexing the cause of liberty, and in serving the designs of the British King and his minions. The people of the Jerseys, on account of his principles, connections, abilities, and address, viewed him as a mischievous and dangerous enemy in that province, and consequently thought it expedient to remove him, under a strong guard, to Connecticut. He is safely arrived, and will probably have leisure to reconnoitre his past life. He is son to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the genius of the day, and the great patron of American Liberty. If his excellency escapes the vengeance of the people, due to the enormity of his crimes, his redemption will flow, not from his personal merit, but from the high esteem and veneration which this country entertains for his honored father."

The relative position of this celebrated father and his Loyalist son is thus explained in a note:

"William Franklin, the last royal governor of New Jersey, was the natural son of Dr. Franklin. He was born in 1731; was appointed governor in 1763, and continued in office until he was sent to Connecticut. On his release he went to England, where he died on the 17th of November, 1813."

As a sequence to marriages, the following notices are not inappropriate. The first alludes to the old Revolutionary colours still preserved by the *Edinburgh Review*:—

"January 7.—This morning, the sixth daughter of Capt. Bancroft, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, was baptized by the name of Martha Dandridge, the maiden name of his Excellency General Washington's lady. The child was dressed in buff and blue, with a sprig of evergreen on its head emblematic of his Excellency's glory and provincial affection."

Of course, there were wilful young mothers who would name their children in a sense complimentary to "the other side;" but see what came of the wilfulness:—

"The following odd affair happened at Stratford, in Connecticut, a few days ago:—A child of Mr. Edwards, of that place, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. —, of Norwalk, and named Thomas Gage. This alarmed the neighbourhood,

and one hundred and seventy young ladies formed themselves into a battalion, and with solemn ceremony appointed a general and the other officers to lead them on. The petticoat army then marched in the greatest good order to pay their compliments to Thomas Gage, and present his mother with a suit of tar and feathers; but Thomas's sire having intelligence of their expedition, *vi et armis*, kept them from entering his house, so that the female soldiers returned to head-quarters without effecting what they intended, and disbanded themselves."

This was energetic; indeed, energy marked everybody and everything in those stirring times. A "negro-fellow" being corrected, that is, flogged, by his master, an apostle of liberty, takes his own way of establishing his freedom, by destroying his master's property; and he is *burnt alive*, in 1775, for applying to his own case what the country at large was beginning to do in *their* case. There is something more humorous in the following:—

"The method lately used in New York to post up inflammatory handbills was the same used in England at the time of the Pretender. It was done by a man who carried a little boy in a box like a magic lantern, and while he leaned against the wall, as if to rest himself, the boy drew back the slide, posted on the paper, and shutting himself up again, the man took the proper occasion to walk off to another resting-place."

All this was for the furtherance of the cause of liberty. As a sample how the Loyalists were treated by the opposite party, the subjoined are favourable, or rather unfavourable, specimens:—

"February 27.—Some time ago, Dr. Clarke, of Reading, a gentleman distinguished by a firm attachment to the King and the constitution, was seized in the township of Hartford, Connecticut, and to the indelible disgrace of their police, carried upon a rail about the parish, under which cruelty he several times fainted. When dismissed by his tormentors, and examined by Dr. Tidmarsh, he was found to be injured in a manner unfit for description. The doctor was menaced with the same treatment for his humanity to the sufferer, whose only crime was speaking in terms of respect of the King, and of his government."

If gentlemen were thus treated for desiring to enjoy freedom of opinion, we cannot be surprised that a King's tax-gatherer came in but for rough visitation:—

"March 13.—A few days ago, a certain Byrns, a young man lately from England, who has acted in the capacity of a tax-gatherer, near Georgetown, Pennsylvania, but who lately sold his commission, and probably spent the money, stopped two wagons, on their way from Duck Creek, Cross Roads, to the head of Chester, and seized them as forfeited to the king for reasons best known to himself, and made their drivers follow him with them to Downes tavern. Stepping in there to get a drink, he presently came out, and missing the wagons, pushed after, soon overtook them, and was returning, when several young men met him, knocked up his heels, and then took his gun, laid it in the road and made the wagons drive over it twice or thrice, till they had rendered it entirely useless. They then tied a grape vine, provided for that purpose, about his neck, and dragged him to a mill not far distant, where they primed him over a little, not having a sufficient quantity of varnish to give him a complete gloss, then gently sprinkling the feathers of an old pillow over that, they led him into Georgetown, where they drenched him with Newbery rum-and-water taken from a duck-hole, until it began to work unpleasantly. They then led him, like a victim, unto a duck-hole, where they launched him in with such swiftness that the other shore brought him up. In this situation they had him some time; at last they made him fast with a grape vine, and brought him to a confession. He damned Bute, North, and all their brethren and followers, and said that the Americans were a generous, spirited, and much injured people. They then gave him a terrestrial absolution, on condition that he would immediately transport himself to Europe, and there

speak the sentiments now delivered; which being agreed to, he set out the same evening for Boston."

But the struggle had its amenities, of which here is a pleasant sample:—

"September 15.—An officer in Boston writes thus to his father in London:—'Why should I complain of hard fate? General Gage and his family have for this month past lived upon salt provisions. Last Saturday, General Putnam in the true style of military complaisance, which abolishes all personal resentment and smooths the horrors of war when discipline will permit, sent a present to the General's lady of a fine fresh quarter of veal, which was very acceptable, and received the return of a very polite card of thanks.'"

That the contest had its gentle and noble heroines, too, there are many proofs in these volumes, and here is one of them:—

"Last week, died at Hammersmith, in England, Mrs. Ross, celebrated for her beauty and constancy. Having met with opposition in her engagement with Captain Charles Ross, she followed him in men's clothes, to America, where, after such a research and fatigue as scarce any of her sex could have undergone, she found him in the woods lying for dead, after a skirmish with the Indians, and with a poisoned wound. Having previously studied surgery in England, she, with an ardour and vigilance which only such a passion could inspire, saved his life by sucking his wound, the only expedient that could have effected it at the crisis he was in, and nursing him with scarce a covering from the sky for the space of six weeks. During this time she remained unsuspected by him, having dyed her skin with lime and bark; and keeping to a man's habit, still supported by the transport of hearing his unceasing aspirations of love and regret for that dear though (he then thought) distant object of his soul, being charged by him with transmitting to her (had the captain died) his remains, and dying asseverations of constancy and gratitude for the unparalleled care and tenderness of his nurse, the bearer of them; but, recovering, they removed into Philadelphia, where, as soon as she had found a clergyman to join her to him for ever, she appeared as herself, the priest accompanying her. They lived for the space of four years in a fondness almost ideal to the present age of corruption, and that could only be interrupted by her declining health, the fatigue she had undergone and the poison not properly expelled which she had imbibed from his wound, undermining her constitution. The knowledge he had of it, and piercing regret at having been the occasion, affecting him still more sensibly, he died with a broken heart last spring at John's Town, in New York. She lived to return and implore forgiveness of her family, whom she had distressed so long by their ignorance of her destiny. She died, in consequence of her grief and affection, at the age of twenty-six."

The drum ecclesiastic was also stoutly beaten in triumph or in clamour. Here is a remonstrating tap:—

"Nathan Kerr, the pastor of Goshen, in New York, in a sermon delivered the last shearing-time to his flock, previous to the sending his deacons among them to collect the fleece, used many curious and pathetic arguments to induce them to pay in their several subscriptions with a proper allowance for the depreciation of the paper currency. He complained much of the injustice of a contrary conduct, and charged the neglect of the ministers in this respect, upon them, as one of those crying sins which had called down so many heavy judgments on their heads. That these might be removed he strongly recommended to them to repent, particularly of the heinous sin of defrauding the ministers. Then with uplifted eyes and hands, and plaintive tone of voice, addressed himself to the Almighty in nearly the following words: 'O God! our corn is blasted! our fruit is all cut off! our flax is caught under the snow, so that we shall soon have neither shirt nor shift! And what, oh God! dost You intend to do with thy people next?'"

The Generals themselves were not without anxiety for the clothing of their men. But,—

"Among the suggestions for relief is the follow-

ing by Governor Livingston, published in this day's gazette:—'I am afraid that while we are employed in furnishing our battalions with clothing, we forget the county of Bergen, which alone is sufficient amply to provide them with winter waistcoats and breeches, from the redundancy and superfluity of certain woollen habits, which are at present applied to no kind of use whatsoever. It is well known that the rural ladies in that part of New Jersey, pride themselves in an incredible number of petticoats; which like house furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation, for many years before they are decreed to invest the fair bodies of the proprietors. Till that period they are never worn, but neatly piled up on each side of an immense escritoire, the top of which is decorated with a most capacious brass-clasped Bible, seldom read. What I would, therefore, humbly propose to our superiors, is to make prize of these future female habiliments, and, after proper transformation, immediately apply them to screen from the inclemencies of the weather those gallant males who are now fighting for the liberties of their country. And to clear this measure from every imputation of injustice, I have only to observe, that the generality of the women in that county, having for above a century worn the breeches, it is highly reasonable that the men should now, and especially upon so important an occasion, make booty of the petticoats.'"

We close the volumes with the remark, that they are highly misleading, still more highly mischievous; occasionally amusing, and with an affected fairness of indiscriminate collection of gatherings, which is, however, studiously made to gratify the vanity and keep warm the rancour of the victors in the great struggle.

Poems before Congress. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mrs. Browning is in this book authoritatively dithyrambic, blessing or banning as suits an anointed priestess. She is more political than poetical, expressing her blind faith in Napoleon the Third as the hope of Italy, and flinging out a malediction against England,—infallible, arrogant; yet, nevertheless, "with a difference," poetical. She may not have been born to be a Thalestris; but as she has of late selected buckler and mail, and (as the Americans say) "thrashed into" the world of polemics, her old friends and admirers can but thank the Gods for her poetry, and leave her politics to those who have stomach for them.

How shall we best give an idea of this pamphlet of sixty pages? It must first be remarked that Mrs. Browning's Art suffers from the violence of her temper. Choosing to scold, she forgets how to sing. In the verse which we quote, there is not so much of lute as of marrow-bone and cleaver:—

Florence, Bologna, Parma, Modena.
When you named them a year ago,
So many graves reserved by God, in a
Day of judgment, you seemed to know,
To open and let out the resurrection.

Surely the above jingle reminds us of the Jacobite ballad:—

Ken ye what 's the rhyme to porringer?
The Duke of York had one daughter,
And he gave the Prince of Orange her.

Mrs. Browning's 'Tale of Villafrauca' (it may be remembered) appeared in the *Athenæum*. Her present pamphlet opens with a poem to the Emperor of the French, and ends with a curse to England, whereof the following is the copy:—

Because ye have broken your own chain
With the strain
Of brave men climbing a Nation's height,
Yet thence bear down with brand and thong
On souls of others,—for this wrong
This is the curse. Write.
Because yourselves are standing straight
In the state
Of Freedom's foremost acolyte,
Yet keep calm footing all the time
On writhing bond-slaves,—for this crime
This is the curse. Write.

Because ye prosper in God's name,
With a claim
To honor in the old world's sight,
Ye do the fiend's work perfectly
In strangling martyrs,—for this lie
This is the curse. Write.

Ye shall watch while kings conspire
Round the people's smouldering fire,
And, warm for your part,
Shall never dare—O shame!
To utter the thought into flame
Which burns at your heart.
This is the curse. Write.

Ye shall watch while nations strive
With the bloodhounds, die or survive,
Drop faint from their jaws,
Or throttle them backward to death,
And only under your breath
Shall favour the cause.
This is the curse. Write.

Ye shall watch while strong men draw
The nets of feudal law
To strangle the weak,
And, counting the sin for a sin,
Your soul shall be sadder within
Than the word ye shall speak.
This is the curse. Write.

When good men are praying erect
That Christ may avenge his elect
And deliver the earth,
The prayer in your ears, said low,
Shall sound like the tramp of a foe
That's driving you forth.
This is the curse. Write.

When wise men give you their praise,
They shall pause in the heat of the phrase,
As if carried too far.
When ye boast your own charters kept true,
Ye shall blush;—for the thing which ye do
Derides what ye are.
This is the curse. Write.

When fools cast taunts at your gate,
Your scorn ye shall somewhat abate
As ye look o'er the wall,
For your conscience, tradition, and name
Explode with a deadlier blame
Than the worst of them all.
This is the curse. Write.

Go, wherever ill deeds shall be done,
Go, plant your flag in the sun
Beside the ill-doers!
And recoil from clenching the curse
Of God's witnessing Universe
With a curse of yours.
This is the curse. Write.

The terrible assumption of vain-glory, that those whom the poetess curses must be accursed, seems to be lost in the blaze of her own infallibility as regards Italian men and affairs,—French relations,—English abominations, and every grave, intricate question which makes men weigh, wait and suspend the sledgehammer or—the curse. For all this, Mrs. Browning is here, as before, a real poetess,—one of the few among the few,—one who has written, in her time, better than the best of English poetesses,—and proves the same on this occasion, by taking to its extremity the right of "insane prophet" to lose his head,—and to loose his tongue.

Irvingiana: a Memorial of Washington Irving.
(New York, Richardson; London, Low & Co.)

ANY one who buys this publication, hoping to find in it a collection of new anecdotes about the popular American author whose name figures in the title, will be disappointed. Had it been an attempt at a biography, out of respect to the subject of it we should have given it a hearty welcome; but as it is, and professes to be, nothing more than a scrap-book collection of the newspaper accounts of Irving's funeral, the most favourable criticisms on his works to be found in the public journals, the orations pronounced in honour of his memory by various distinguished American authors, and a very few stray stories (for the most part old ones) of him and his friends, worked up with meagre data taken from 'Men of the Time' and Allibone's Dictionary, we have little to say about it in the way of comment. Of his introduction to Washington at the early age of five years,

the General's biographer used to give the following account:—

"There was some celebration, some public affair going on in New York, and the General was there to participate in the ceremony. My nurse, a good old Scotchwoman, was very anxious for me to see him, and held me up in her arms as he rode past. This, however, did not satisfy her; so the next day, when walking with me in Broadway, she espied him in a shop, she seized my hand and darting in, exclaimed in her bland Scotch:—'Please, your Excellency, here's a bairn that's called after ye!' General Washington then turned his benevolent face full upon me, smiled, laid his hand upon my head, and gave me his blessing, which I have reason to believe has attended me through life. I was but five years old, yet I can feel that hand upon my head even now."

From a paper by John Neal is re-printed the following accurate sketch of Geoffrey Crayon, whose proneness to slumber at dinner-parties was good-humouredly noticed by Disraeli in 'Vivian Grey,' where the unscrupulous Vivian writes, "Poor Washington! poor Washington! I knew him well in London. He always slept at dinner. One day, he was dining at Mr. Hallam's; they took him, when asleep, to Lady Jersey's rout; and to see the Sieur Geoffrey, when he opened his eyes in the illumined saloons, was really quite admirable, quite an Arabian tale." Neal's portrait is minute and life-like:—

"He is, now, in his fortieth year; about five feet seven; agreeable countenance; black hair; manly complexion; fine hazel eyes, when lighted up, heavy in general; talks better than he writes, when worthily excited; but falls asleep—literally asleep in his chair—at a formal dinner-party, in high life; half the time in a reverie; little impediment—a sort of uneasy, anxious, catching respiration of the voice, when talking zealously; writes a small, neat hand, like Montgomery, Allan Cunningham, or Shee (it is like that of each); indolent; nervous; irritable; easily depressed; easily disheartened; very amiable; no appearance of especial refinement; nothing remarkable, nothing uncommon about him;—precisely such a man, to say all in a word, as people would continually overlook, pass by without notice, or forget after dining with him, unless, peradventure, his name were mentioned; in which case—odds bobs!—they are all able to recall something remarkable in his way of sitting, eating, or looking—though, like Oliver Goldsmith himself, he had never opened his mouth, while they were near; or sat, in a high chair—as far into it as he could get—with his toes just reaching the floor."

From *Blackwood* is extracted the report of an engagement between Washington Irving and the Empress Maria Louisa, which was announced in the Number of August, 1826, as "the last news from Italy." If Irving's residence in Italy gave rise to this good story, his sojourn in Granada did yet more—for it conferred lasting distinction on his guide, Mateo Jimenez, and also on Mateo's son, José:—

"A traveller who recently visited the Alhambra was immediately taken possession of, upon his arrival at Granada, by a youth of the town, who produced his plenipotentiary powers over English-speaking strangers in the following card:—'Granada. José Jimenez, (son of Mateo Jimenez, guide to Washington Irving,) a native of the Alhambra, respectfully offers his services, to accompany strangers, travellers, and visitors, to the Palace of the Alhambra and the environs of the above-named Capital; for which his intimate acquaintance with the antiquities and beauties which distinguish Granada eminently qualify him.'"

Here and there we get a valuable insight into Irving's character and tastes at different periods of his life. Like Sheridan and a host of other men celebrated for their intellect, he was deemed in the nursery a dull child. When he was about eight years of age, he came home one day from the dame's school, in which he acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and said to his

mother,—"The Madame says I am a dunce; isn't it a pity?" In his prime Irving, like nearly all men who achieve much in life, was an early riser, and worked hard during the first hours of the day. Longfellow one morning passing his house at six o'clock saw the study-window wide open, and on mentioning it afterwards to Irving, was answered, "Yes, I am always at my work as early as six." In his later days he cared to read no poetry that was not written by the great poets of his youth—Byron, Moore, Scott. But to the last he was a warm admirer of Charles Dickens. "Dickens," he was fond of saying, "is immeasurably above his contemporaries, and 'David Copperfield' is his master production." When Irving was in Edinburgh, he met at Scott's table, in Castle Street, the Ettrick Shepherd, who amused the company not a little by the ease and freedom of his manner in the presence of his social superiors:—

"Quite a number of the *literati* had been asked to meet the rustic poet at dinner. When Hogg entered the drawing-room, Lady Scott, being in delicate health, was reclining on a sofa. After being presented, he took possession of another sofa opposite to her and stretched himself thereupon at full length, for as he afterwards said 'I thought I could do no wrong to copy the lady of the house.' The dress of the 'Ettrick Shepherd' at that time was precisely that in which any ordinary herdsman attends cattle to the market, and as his hands, moreover, bore most legible marks of a recent sheepshearing, the lady of the house did not observe with perfect equanimity the novel usage to which her chintz was exposed. Hogg, however, remarked nothing of all this—dined heartily and drank freely, and by jest, anecdote, and song, afforded great merriment to all the company. As the wine operated, his familiarity increased and strengthened; from 'Mr. Scott' he advanced to 'Shirra' (Sheriff), and thence to 'Scott,' 'Walter', and 'Wattie', until at length he fairly convulsed the whole party by addressing Mrs. Scott as 'Charlotte.'"

A story told by Irving to a visitor as they stood munching apples under one of the apple-trees at Sunnyside is a happy illustration of the amiability, as well as of humour, of the man:—

"I was watching the workmen, directing this one and that one, lest the idea of my fancy might not be realized, when, in turning, my eye caught this apple-tree, loaded with its fruit (just as your eye did). It was a day like this, one of our October days—our Highland October days—such as one lights upon nowhere else in the world. And this apple-tree bore that year as it does not bear every year, yet just like this. Well I left my workmen and my talk (just as you did), and ate one of these windfalls (just as you did), and liked it (just as you did), and then I tried to knock some down (just as you did). Now while I was enjoying these fine apples (it was for the first time) * * a little urchin—such as infest houses in building—a ragged little urchin, out at the knees, and out at the elbows—came up to me and said, *sotto voce*, 'Mister, do you love apples?'—'Ay, that I do,' said I. 'Well come with me, and I'll show you where are some better than them are.'—'Ah,' said I, 'where are they?' 'Just over the hill there,' said he. 'Well, show me,' said I.—'Come along,' said the little thief, 'but don't let the old man see us.' So I went with him—and stole my own apples."

Let us for the present take farewell of the kind old man with a glance at a tender and pathetic picture. It is well known to all who care about Irving that he was engaged in early manhood to a young lady (a daughter of Judge Hoffman), who died ere she had become a bride. To this first love the author of 'The Sketch-Book' rendered the homage of a generous regret that endured throughout life. A writer in the *Richmond County Gazette* says:—

"It happened, not long ago, that during a visit to Sunnyside while Mr. Irving was absent, our informant was quartered in Mr. I.'s own apartment,

and very deeply it touched him to notice, that upon the table which stood by the bedside, always within reach, there was lying an old and well-worn copy of the Bible, with the name in a lady's delicate hand on the title page, 'M—H—'. More than half a century had passed away, and still the old bachelor of seventy-five drew his daily comfort from this cherished memento of the love of his youth."

Of the funeral orations, or valedictory addresses, or whatever else they may be called, with which 'Irvingiana' concludes, we cannot speak in flattering terms, although amongst their deliverers are George Bancroft and Longfellow. They lack both feeling and artistic polish; and exhibit, in their awkwardness and constrained extravagances, the dissatisfaction of their speakers at being called upon to attempt a kind of eloquence in which no one but a Frenchman could hope to succeed.

NEW NOVELS.

Too Much Alone. By G. F. Trafford. 3 vols. (Skeet).—We can cordially recommend 'Too Much Alone' to any reader in quest of a thoroughly good novel, and we only wish them as much pleasure as we have derived from the perusal of it ourselves. It is a well-conceived, well-wrought-out story, which has an air of human truth and reality about it which novels do not often possess; but we regard it less as a present success than the commencement of a successful career, which we trust the author will have the needful industry and patience to work out. The character of Maurice Storn, the absorbed chemist, devoted to his science, loving his wife, but neglecting her for his beloved chemistry until he has nearly shipwrecked her honour and his own happiness, is well sustained and well conceived; worked out to powerful effect, and yet without the least touch of exaggeration. The straightforward single-mindedness with which he makes good his mistakes, and redeems wrong with right, is true and well done. Maurice is the strongest and best character in the story. The chemical details are managed with singular tact and skill, and we are much mistaken if the reader will not find himself sharing the interest of Maurice Storn himself for making sulphuric acid and cyanogen. Lina, the wife of Storn, is very charming; her strength, her weakness, her temptation, her noble self-recovery, are all touched in with a knowledge of woman's nature, which gives it the air of being a study from the life rather than an ideal made out of the writer's brain. The story falls into an artistic shape, and is trimmed to a legitimate beginning, middle and end, with a symmetry that does not often occur in actual life, still it has an air of veracity which is pleasant and homely; we might compare it to a pebble polished by a skillful lapidary, who has brought out delicate shades and veins which were not visible when it lay on the coarse roadside. We have purposely abstained from indicating the details of the story; but we can assure all whom it may concern that they will find 'Too Much Alone' very pleasant to read.

The Earl's Cedars. By the Author of 'Smugglers and Foresters,' &c. (Booth).—The authoress of 'The Earl's Cedars' loves a wild sea-coast, with storms, wrecks, smugglers and coast-guard men, with a seafaring peasantry, living in their rude, but not comfortless cottages around. She describes all these things with a natural, living truthfulness, which makes them pleasant to the reader in the present story of 'The Earl's Cedars.' All these natural "properties"—to use the theatrical word—are the set-scenes for the drama, and extremely well they are done: the story, too, ought to have been a capital story; but somehow it is hazy and heavy,—it is muffled in mystery, which does not clear off brightly. The climax is not worked up,—indeed, the author fairly turns her back upon it,—and the reader, who has never been clearly able to make out who is alive and who is dead, or who has come to life, nor whether there has really been any foul play, or only very bad intentions, is left at the last almost as uncertain as he has been all along. The actors in the story die, get married,

or murdered, or kidnapped, and cannot be found when most wanted; and the patient reader only hears in the most incidental way what it is that has happened. The incidents of the whole story are like fireworks made with damp powder, which ought to be brilliant, but they hang fire, and won't blaze at all.

Straight Forward, and Patience Hart; or, the Dissembler. By F. C. Lefroy. (Mozley).—The first of these stories is nothing particular; but the second, 'Patience Hart,' is rather remarkable. It indicates a faculty for delineating the more subtle workings of the proverbially deceitful human heart, showing how a grand quality left unwatched will run into a hateful vice,—for in the moral, quite as much as in the physical world, it is the proportion of things which makes them beautiful or monstrous; but it is not easy to know where a quality ends, and where its defect or its exaggeration begins. The story of 'Patience Hart' deals with this difficult phase of things: it is short, sketchy, and, as a mere story, unsatisfactory. It lacks the finish of practised and skilful authorship; but there is a quality in it which makes us believe that the author is capable of a more sustained effort, and able to turn out a better completed piece of work.

Mademoiselle Mori: a Tale of Modern Rome. 2 vols. (Parker & Son).—'Mademoiselle Mori' is intended for something more than a mere interesting tale; it aims at proving that even in the years of revolution, Italians were in every way capable of self-government. The episodes which touch upon the stirring events of the period are the most forcibly written parts of the book, but they are evidently penned by one whose views are biased by pleasant recollections of Italy,—indeed, so much so, that where in most instances a political novelist would have introduced a character into his story, as representing the opinion of the party opposed to his own, the Author of 'Mademoiselle Mori' has not done so, thus rendering her characters singularly unanimous in their opinions. Whoever is in possession of the facts attending the accession of Pius IX. to the papal chair, and his subsequent career until the storming of Rome by the French, will have an idea of the basis on which this tale is founded. Its heroes are Vincenzo Moore, or Mori, and his sister Irene, the orphan children of an English artist, who while on a visit to Italy in pursuit of his studies, had married a Neapolitan lady, and had settled there. Their premature deaths left the two children dependent upon their own resources for a livelihood. A happy talent for sculpture, which soon discovered itself in the young Vincenzo, enables him to support his sister and their old housekeeper, Nanna, until on one *fiesta* day, having essayed to gather for his sister some wild flowers overhanging the Bosco, he lost his footing and was precipitated to the bottom of the rock. Thus crippled for life, he was no longer able to earn the small pittance that had enabled him to secure a home. Day after day, articles were sent by Nanna to the "Monta di Pietà." One day on her way thither, she found a bracelet of some value, which Vincenzo insisted should be returned, if possible, to its owner. This proved to be a Mrs. Dalzell, an English lady staying at Rome for the benefit of her health, who, on discovering the circumstances of the children, took them under her protection. A taste for music which soon manifested itself in Irene induced that lady to place her under the tuition of a Madame Marriotti, who eventually introduces her to the Roman Public, with whom she soon becomes a favourite *cantatrice*. In one of the excursions which she makes with Mrs. Dalzell, Irene becomes acquainted with an Italian youth, Leone Nota by name, the author of certain patriotic anonymous verses, which, at that time, had a great circulation among Roman Liberals. A mutual attachment springs up between them, and henceforth Vincenzo's room becomes the focus of all the Liberal plottings. In the young Count Clementi, Leone finds a rival for the love of Irene. Refused by her in marriage, the Count, nevertheless, with a view of ruining her betrothed, feigns himself a Liberal, and enters into his plans for the establishment of a Liberal régime. He thus obtains the means of informing against him, and thereby of ridding himself of an opponent.

Affairs at Rome had now reached their culminating point. Pius IX. having declared himself a Liberal, Leone, the anonymous poet, becomes one of the leading men of the day. With popularity comes its penalties: he quits the city with the volunteers under General Durando, leaving Irene in charge of Vincenzo, open to all the machinations of Clementi; nor does he return until that gallant band had almost all succumbed to the ravages of fever and the attacks of the enemy. About this time, the murder of Count Rossi, the advocate of Reform, aroused the Liberals to an appreciation of their danger. The author of the tale has very prettily described how Irene sought the Count before the fatal event, and endeavoured to dissuade him from proceeding to the Cancelleria, where he met his death. The siege of Rome soon followed upon that crime. In it Leone received a wound, from which he subsequently died, leaving Irene and Vincenzo to mourn his loss. Clementi, the conspirator, meets with a due reward for his treachery. His sister Gemma, who had long been at enmity with him on account of his refusing his consent to her marriage with a Roman named Ravelli, to whom she had long been attached, discovers that he holds secret communication with the chief of the Gregorians, his uncle, from whom, in public, he appears to be quite estranged. She informs Ravelli of an interview which she witnessed between them, and the young Liberal loses no time in acquainting his party of it. Clementi, pursued by the mob, finds a means of escape through the generosity of Vincenzo and Leone, to spend the remainder of his days in exile. With Mrs. Dalzell we have but little to do: she is only an instrument in the hands of the author for extricating the two leading characters from the humble position in which the accident at the Bosco had placed them. It cannot be said that this tale of Modern Rome has any mark of originality. Take away the events of the period on which it has been founded, and the tissue that remains will be bald and colourless. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, 'Mademoiselle Mori' is a work of some promise.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Story of the Patriarchs. By Mrs. Henry Lynch. (Shaw).—This story is a simple tale, written for children, from the Bible and from other Eastern books. The clear and clever way of arranging the events makes it more easy for little folks to follow the history of Abraham and Isaac than is possible at first in the great Book itself. There is a little too much sermon perhaps in Mrs. Lynch's manner; but probably she knows best. Our children will not read the moral, if they can help it,—certainly not, while there is any part of the story left untold. The book is nicely written; and is imbued with a religious spirit throughout.

The Practical Results of the Reform Act of 1832. By Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P. (Murray).—Sir John Walsh is a Tory of the ancient school, who regards the Reform Bill of 1832 as a measure which has rendered it the most difficult task to carry on any government at all in this country. What, he asks, if another such Bill should render government impossible? As there are gentlemen who have been improved out of their estates, so there are nations which may be reformed out of their liberties. The entire volume is a protest, such as that to which the world listened—or rather did not listen—in the days when Harry Brougham's head, to the amusement of some and the regret of many, had been compressed within the Lord Chancellor's wig. It is too political,—too much in the form of an elongated leading article or a written parliamentary speech,—which the Baronet perhaps is not long-winded enough to deliver—for us to handle. We pass it over to such controversialists as deal with party questions, and who believe that England has prospered somewhat, in all that "constitutes a State," since the rotten boroughs were partially broken up and the great towns enfranchised twenty-seven years ago.

The Christian Classics: Extracts from the Fathers, Historians, and other Writers of the Church. Literally Translated. (Dublin, Kelly).—A useful manual for those who would attain to a general acquaintance with the early Christian

beg to state that permission was afforded me to examine both the picture and its locality with great care. Having been there during various seasons of the year, I can safely state that, even in winter, when large fires are kept burning, no unusual heat affects the picture, and in summer it is well shaded. The wall behind is no warmer in winter than the rest of the apartment, and the large marble chimney-piece does not, even to an ordinary degree, collect the heat. I took, however, the opportunity, whilst the picture was detached from the wall, of raising it from the marble slab on which it had always rested, and of propping it with isolated supports, keeping it rather forward, so as to permit a current of air to pass below and to penetrate the back also. I examined the picture in every light and in every position; naturally availing myself to the fullest extent of so favourable an opportunity.

The panel on which it is painted is of great thickness, and composed of five planks, joined vertically with four strong cross-pieces attached to them again at the back. The wood, the abele or poplar, is very much worm-eaten at the back. Several of the most corroded parts were consequently removed with great care, and the entire surface well saturated with corrosive sublimate.

The date is well known to have been on the picture. It is marked in golden letters, as Passavant observes, on the border of the Virgin's blue mantle, near her sleeve. But the favourable lights in which I saw it enabled me to discern that the date was not merely MDV., but MDVII. The two additional golden numbers are as clear and solid as the rest. Vasari, however, distinctly states that this picture was painted for the Ansidei family in 1505, during Raphael's second residence at Perugia. It is, nevertheless, very probable that he only undertook it at this period; and, as in the case of the celebrated Borghese Entombment, bearing the same date, 1507, that it was completed after his absence at Florence and Urbino in 1506. The condition of the picture is excellent. The technical power and vigour of drawing would certainly mark it as subsequent to the fresco painting in San Severo, which is dated in large characters, 1505. It shows the fullest influence of the painter's sojourn at Florence, and has more vigour in several parts than the Borghese Entombment. The head of the Virgin alone exhibits a close affinity to that of the Virgin in the celebrated Coronation, painted likewise at Perugia, and now preserved in the Vatican. The description given by Dr. Waagen of this picture is, with the exception of some minor details, remarkably faithful and interesting: it serves well to counteract the impression of heaviness and hardness which Gruner's otherwise excellent engraving would tend to convey. I had proposed to have offered a few remarks upon the large picture at Blenheim, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the "Marlborough Family"; but I do not feel justified at the present time in encroaching further on your space. Perhaps, however, I may be indulged with a future opportunity, as the curious and not generally known vicissitudes which this picture underwent would afford considerable interest to collectors of anecdotes pertaining to the Fine Arts.

Mystudies at Blenheim have incidentally afforded me many additional facts and explanatory notes, all of which I hope at no distant period to incorporate in my work on the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition; and I cannot but hope that, by thus stating the exact nature of the services which have recently occupied me, I may still be permitted to enjoy the support and interest which were so promptly and so extensively accorded on the first announcement of the publication.

GEORGE SCHARF, Jun.

POLITICAL PAPERS FROM ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

Bloomsbury County Court, March 14.

I trust that you will afford me space for a few parting words with Mr. Bohn. I was satisfied with him till your article publicly drew my attention to his recent publication, from which I learned what use he had made of the "opportunity" which I afforded him.

The letter of the 16th of July 1850 appoints the

following day, at 1 o'clock, for Mr. Bohn to attend in St. James's Square; and whoever reads it will believe my assertion, that I had had a previous interview with him upon the subject. Let your readers therefore compare this with being "suddenly called upon" and "pressure of circumstances" in Mr. Bohn's Preface. Mr. Bohn did not accompany my valued friend and solicitor, Mr. Galsworthy, but came to the house considerably after the hour appointed, and apologized by saying that he had been to an important sale; and Mr. Galsworthy declares that he had not the slightest idea that Mr. Bohn took any notes, and far less that he copied a portion of one of the letters, but I now readily admit Mr. Bohn's assertion, that he "accomplished more than was expected of him."

I should have given Mr. Bohn's letter of the 27th of January last if I had not been afraid of trespassing too much upon your columns. Mr. Bohn does not think fit to give my answer to this letter, but he quotes it incorrectly. It bears the same date as Mr. Bohn's Preface, viz., the 30th of January, and was as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—The papers to which you allude were, soon after you inspected them, deposited at my bankers, Messrs. Bosanquet's, for five years, and have since returned into my possession, where they now are; but I am under an engagement to deliver them up upon being paid the money due to me, and which I expect will be done in the present week. I believe there is some arrangement that, when the papers are taken out of my hands, they are to be deposited somewhere in the joint names of Mr. Fox and the executors of the late Duke of Leeds,—but I will inform the solicitors of your desire to treat for them.—Yours, faithfully,
J. WRIGHT."

"H. Bohn, Esq."

Mr. Bohn's quotation of three lines substituted "the present Duke of Leeds" for "the executors of the late Duke of Leeds." This, of course, was only a careless mis-statement; but I am sorry to perceive that Mr. Bohn is disposed to "make oath" quite as carelessly. But why did Mr. Bohn write this letter of the 27th of January, 1860? Why, instead of writing it, did he not send me a copy of his statement, which must have been even then in print, and ready for publication on the 1st of February? Why, after your review drew my attention to it, was I compelled to go to his shop and purchase a copy of what Mr. Bohn had "accomplished" from me, and to inquire when it was published? Mr. Bohn certainly offered me 500*l.* for the papers before he left the house; but till this letter of the 27th of January last I had neither heard nor seen a word from him of "as much more speculatively, for those I had not seen, namely, the two large parcels marked 'most secret.'" One word more upon this letter:—Let any one compare it with Mr. Bohn's assertion, that the papers were "all but sold to him," and form their own opinion upon the subject. Your readers must bear in mind that I cannot commit the offence which I charge against Mr. Bohn, and consequently cannot expose his numerous errors, or explain how his "eager eyes," in the "supposed precincts of Junius," saw things which sober-minded and careful persons could not see. But Mr. Bohn and I differ slightly as to facts in the principal question between us. I considered that I was obtaining the opinion of a professional gentleman as to the value of certain papers and documents. Mr. Bohn considers that he was employed "to value" these articles. He says, and truly enough, that he could take "no deliberate notes," but yet, to my great astonishment, when I read it, he professes to be publishing to the world a portion of one of the manuscripts and prints it in italics, to show the great importance which he attaches to it. Mr. Bohn therefore, upon his own confession, made the very great mistake—I continue to treat him tenderly—of carrying away a portion of the property which he was employed to value, and is now selling it from day to day in his shop.

As far as I am concerned, I now leave Mr. Bohn to satisfy the literary world, if he can, that this was honourable conduct; but there are others, noblemen and gentlemen, interested in these papers, and whether, when they are consulted, they will permit Mr. Bohn to continue to sell his per-

verted statements and mis-statements, I am even now unable to say; and if this is blowing hot and blowing cold, then for Mr. Bohn's consolation I blow it still. I am, &c.
J. WRIGHT.

THE AORERE AND PARAPARA GOLD-FIELDS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Dr. Hochstetter, geologist of the Austrian Exploring Expedition, delivered in December last, at Nelson, in New Zealand, another lecture on the mineral products of that province. In this, he states that "The whole region of the eastern side of the Aorere valley, rising from the river bed towards the steep sides of the mountains, at an inclination of about eight degrees, and occupying from the Clarke river towards the south, to the Parapara on the north, a superficial extent of about forty English miles, is a gold-field. Throughout this whole district, on the foot of the range, we find a conglomerate deposited on the top of the slate rocks, reaching in some places, to a thickness of twenty feet. Pieces of driftwood changed into brown coal indicate a probably tertiary age of this conglomerate formation. Where a ferruginous cement binds the boulders and the gravel together, this conglomerate is compact; in other places only fine sand lies between the larger stones. Quartz and clay-slate boulders are the most commonly met with. This conglomerate formation is not only cut through by the deep gullies of the larger streams, but in some places washed by the more superficial action of occasional water, and so divided into parallel and rounded ridges, of which that portion of the district called the Quartz Ranges is a characteristic example. This conglomerate formation must be regarded as the real gold-field, prepared in a gigantic manner by the hand of nature, from the detritus of the mountains, for the more detailed and minute operations of man. While the less extensive, but generally richer, river-diggings afford better prospect of gain to the individual digger, the dry diggings in the conglomerate will afford remunerative returns to associations of individuals who will work with a combination of labour and capital. The intelligent and energetic gold-digger, Mr. Washbourn, is the first person who has proved the value of the dry diggings in the Quartz Ranges, and has demonstrated the fact that gold exists in remunerative quantities in the conglomerate. I am indebted to Mr. Washbourn for the following interesting details. He writes to me as follows:—'In the drives into the conglomerate of the Quartz Ranges, the average thickness of dirt washed is about two feet from the base rock; and the gold produced from one cubic yard of such earth would be, as near as I can calculate, worth from twenty-five to thirty shillings. This includes large boulders; so that a cubic yard of earth, as it goes through the sluice, is of course worth more, as the boulders form a large proportion of the whole. Where the earth is washed from the surface to the rock, the value per cubic yard is much less; not worth more, perhaps, than from three shillings to six shillings per yard, and it would generally pay very well at that.' With these data the following calculation may be made. We will reckon the superficial extent of the Aorere and Parapara gold-fields at thirty English square miles, the average thickness of the gold-bearing conglomerate at a very low rate at one yard, and the value of gold in one cubic yard at five shillings. Upon these data the value of the Aorere gold-field is 22,500,000*l.*, or 750,000*l.* for one square mile."

Dr. Hochstetter has been so fortunate as to obtain several excellent specimens of Moa bones, including a Moa skull, the most perfect yet found in New Zealand. These were found in caves in the Aorere Valley:—"The excitement of the Moa-diggers was great, and increased; for the deeper they went below the stalagmite crusts covering the floor, the larger were the bones they found, and whole legs, from the hip-bone to the claws of the toes, were exposed. They dug and washed three days and three nights, and on the fourth day they returned in triumph to Collingwood, followed by two pack-bullocks loaded with Moa bones. I must confess that not only was it a cause of great excitement to the people of Collingwood, but also to myself, as the gigantic bones were laid before our

view. A Maori bringing me two living kiwis from Rocky river, gave us an opportunity to compare the remains of the extinct species of the family with the living Apteryx. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the zeal and exertions of my countryman and friend, Haast, in adding such valuable specimens to the collections of the Novara Expedition. The observations of M. Haast, made during this search, throw a new light upon this great family of extinct birds. He found that, according to the depth so was the size of the remains, thus proving that the greater the antiquity the larger the species. The bones of *Dinornis grassus* and *ingens* (a bird standing the height of nine feet) were always found at a lower level than the bones of *Dinornis didiformis* (Owen), of only four feet high. I have the pleasure of showing you, here, a leg of *Dinornis grassus*. I have since had my collection of bones increased by various contributions from Messrs. Wells, Haycock and Ogg, and a nearly perfect specimen of *Dinornis ingens* presented by the Nelson Museum to the Imperial Geological Institution of Vienna. These gigantic birds belong to an era prior to the human race, to a post-tertiary period. And it is a remarkable incomprehensible fact of the creation, that whilst at the very same period in the old world, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami; in South America, gigantic sloths and armadillos; in Australia, gigantic kangaroos, wombats, and dasyures were living; the colossal forms of animal life were represented in New Zealand by gigantic birds, who walked the shores then untrod by the foot of any quadruped.

Dr. Hochstetter adds, that he is confident that the mineral wealth of Nelson is enormous, and that vast mines of gold, copper and coal exist in the mountains.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Naples, March 3.

I have just returned from visiting Pozzuoli, so interesting to antiquaries; but my object was not to admire the columns in the Temple of "Miseraibile" (read "Serapide"), as the natives call it, nor to muse in the vast area of the Amphitheatre; on the contrary, instead of having anything to do with Pagan antiquities, my attention was directed to modern absurdities. The Church of St. Januarius has been burnt down, regularly gutted—alas for the Saint!—and now nothing but the bare walls of a building, within which so many miracles have been wrought, and so much devotion awakened, remain. The fire took place shortly after midnight, on Wednesday morning, the 22nd of February, that is to say, just as Carnevale had terminated its orgies; though I by no means intend to insinuate that monks so pious as those of the reformed order of St. Francis would celebrate any orgies at all; in fact, the affair seems to have been purely accidental, and to have been occasioned by a lamp which was always burning in the little church. The monastery of the Cappucini, or the Franciscans, lies full a mile from Pozzuoli, and you arrive at it by a continual ascent, amidst ruins of world-wide interest. Guides torment and follow you at the beginning of your course, dropping off one by one if you observe a dogged silence; as you draw near to the holy spot beggars stop and address you in the name of St. Gennaro; and so, with a variety of incidents characteristic of the people and the locality, you find yourself at length before the Church of the Saint. A side-door leads into the cloisters of the monastery; and a sharp knock soon brought the Padre Guardiano to us. Permission was asked to visit the sacred edifice, and courteously granted; and leaving the monastery, which is not touched, on the right we entered the Church, of which the walls alone are standing. It will come quite within the range of subjects admitted by the *Athenæum* to describe the works of Art that have been destroyed here. Over the high altar, and on either side, are three paintings, shrivelled up, of the merit of which I am ignorant; on either side of the nave two pictures have been burnt, as also six medallions on the upper parts of the building. A beautiful *Altarellino* in marble, representing the beheading of St. Januarius, is uninjured, as is the entire wall which

separates the chapel, in which the miraculous stone is kept from the Church.

"Not a stone of it was injured," said a carpenter who was collecting some of the carbonized timbers around us; "only the body of the Church was burnt; whilst the Chapel of the Saint and the miraculous stone were saved." I might have added, neither was the monastery touched, nor any of the buildings on that side; and it was very easy to see that a wind from the sea must have blown the flames in the opposite direction; but of what use would it have been to argue, and to what purpose, if I could have persuaded him of his error? He was determined in believing in a miracle, and I saw no reason for attempting to destroy an illusion which served him in the stead of religion. I am always grieved when I see the ruin of even indifferent Art, and was less disposed than usual, therefore, to carp at the superstition or credulity of the poor carpenter; but I confess that the Spirit entered into me when I found myself in the Chapel *par excellence*, accompanied by two monks. Behind a grating, and a brass plate, which one of the "Padri" drew aside, is the stone on which St. Januarius is said to have been beheaded. It is covered with rusty-brown spots, into the composition of which iron might enter, judging from the colour. As the story goes, blood, and the blood of the Saint, exudes from it twice a year, on the very same day, and at the very same moment, that the miracle is performed at Naples. "On the night on which the fire took place," said my conductors, "the miracle was wrought again, and out of season; and the blood poured out of it in such quantities that the Bishop collected a quantity of it with cotton-wool; and observe those white spots—they are bits of the cotton." To my heretical eyes they looked very much like drops of wax; though I did not say so. I could not help connecting the fact of the excessive exudation of the blood with the intense heat which must have been acting on the stone, and whatever the stone contained or hid, though this, too, I did not say; and the Sons of St. Francis dwelt at length on a circumstance, which appeared to me to be a strong collateral argument against the miracle. "And you see, sir," said my guide, "not a stone in this chapel has been touched, nor a picture turned. As to the miracle, it was verified, and has been certified by the Bishop, the Sott' Intendente, the Syndic, and the gendarmes, who saw it, as did a host of other persons." Leaving the learned authorities of Pozzuoli to their faith, let us visit a little chapel not far from the cloisters, in which the image of the Saint is kept. "It is said to be a good likeness," observed the monk, "and to have been executed under the direction of the lady who collected the Saint's blood, and the silver image in the cathedral church of Naples is made after it." Its beauty is, however, much impaired by an accident which happened to the tip of the nose—though it has been restored, but not with the same marble. The tradition runs—and is it not written in a book published in Naples in 1625, which book is contained in the library of a friend—that some corsairs landed at Pozzuoli, and not finding anything to carry off, broke off the tip of the Saint's nose, and one of them put it in his pocket. No sooner were they out at sea than a storm arose, and the corsair threw the nose into the waves, when the tempest died away. Some fishermen of Pozzuoli, shortly after, on pulling their nets found them so heavy that they were obliged to call for help, and in landing their expected draught were astonished to see the nose of St. Januarius. The Bishop came over and all the great folks of those days, and the nasal organ was carried in grand procession to the church, where it had no sooner arrived than it flew out of the hands of the Bishop and stuck to the proboscis of the Saint. Unfortunately, however, the fit was not so good but that the file of the sculptor was necessary after, nor was the marble of the same grain. I have dwelt at length upon these facts and traditions, so intimately bound up with the religion of the people, and so warmly encouraged by the authorities, in order to give you an idea of the social condition of the nation. I call your attention to the judicial report—a report which now lies before me—of a cri-

iminal action which is pending against the clerk of an English gentleman for "impiety and blasphemy." Amongst other evidence against him, it is alleged that "he declared that the miracle of the blood of St. Januarius was a trick, and that Kernot (an English druggist) could make better by liquefying the condensed blood with chemical preparations." Another piece of evidence brought against him were "Exercises on the French Particules," from which the following passage is extracted, described by the Judge Instructor as "sinning with religious irreverence," in saying that a beautiful and attractive woman is more than an angel—"C'était un ange bien plus qu'un ange, c'était une femme belle et charmante." The person accused is out on bail, paid by his master, and the case is as yet undecided.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Senate of University College have issued cards for a reception this evening (Saturday), in Gower Street.

Lord Macaulay, who held in the highest veneration the famous Admiral Robert Blake, expressed, some months before his death, a hope that the gentlemen of Somerset would set up some memorial of that great man. The suggestion was taken up. A subscription has been commenced. Mr. E. H. Baily has contributed the design. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has written the inscription. The work is being executed in the studio of Mr. Papworth, where it will soon be ready for public inspection. Mr. R. Arthur Kinglake, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, a gentleman who took an active part in the restoration of the Wellington Monument, has consented to receive subscriptions. It is not very creditable to the first naval country in the world that the man who first rendered her supreme at sea should have no stone or statue to mark his place amongst us here in London. Justice is blind. We are glad, however, that Somersetshire has made a move in so good a work. Until ample justice can be done, let us have this expression of awakening gratitude and public care.

The notable feature of the notable budget is now beyond reach of harm; the last of the taxes on knowledge is repealed. To Mr. Gladstone be many thanks! To Mr. Milner Gibson be many thanks! It is seldom that a great Cabinet Minister can do much good to literature, however strong may be the will to do it. Here the opportunity arose. A scholar and an author of the highest rank himself, Mr. Gladstone seized the occasion—bravely and powerfully seized it—to confer a benefit on the Estate of Letters. He has put the crown to the edifice. He has completed the material guarantees for free news—for free thought. In effecting this reform he has earned for himself, and for the government of which he is a member, the thanks of every man who reads.

Mr. Collier has published a 'Reply' to the Museum 'Inquiry into the imputed Shakspeare Forgeries.' We have read it through with care. It is the same in substance as his Letter to the *Athenæum*. One or two points of detail, now added to the statements in that Letter, may arrest the curiosity of those who take a technical interest in the questions raised. For the general reader, the case stands in the 'Reply' precisely as it stands recorded in the *Athenæum*. Having recently gone into the whole question, clause by clause, we need not now dwell upon it further than is necessary for the announcement of Mr. Collier's 'Reply.'

Since our announcement of the discovery at Eden Lodge, we have had further opportunities of seeing the letters. They are of very great interest. Among the confidential correspondents, not named in our brief note of last week, we find the names of Archbishop Moore, Lord Shelburne, Dr. Priestley, Gibbon, Lord Malmesbury, Hugh Elliot, Minister of England at the Court of Frederick the Great, Jack Lee, Lord Grey, Lord Eldon, Duke of York. Many new *bons mots* of Selwyn are found in the papers. Mr. Elliot's letters from Berlin are most curious and important for the story of the Court and Times of Frederick the Great. Mr. Carlyle should see them. There is a work in six manuscript volumes,

written
Revolut
during
mate w
the str
and Sh
burn's l
Americ
of Lord
of Fred
many
detail
everybo
The
have be
tant ad
Salama
pair of
rez), fr
The
thirteen
that pe
relating
of the v
steadily
the Cou
and the
the fun
Council
price at
year, sh
tions of
become
that su
year. S
volumes
petition
the Sixt
ing the
Comme
Voyage
History
de Acus
1641.
tion, an
in the
Markha
a Collec
coveries
Edited
seum, h
member
of which
diately,
viz.:—
Gonzale
Samarco
time, w
Life of
'A Coll
of the
an Intro
In addi
been un
are now
Hernan
age to
and Ede
of Vasco
in 1497
rancous
ments,
Gama,
Garret
Travels
Persia,
To be
'Narra
down th
Simon.
W. Bo
and Que
Sevente
Figuero
Torque
by Cler
A Co
Martin
as a "li

written by Mr. Eden, called 'Notes on the French Revolution'; also numerous letters from Paris during the Reign of Terror. Mr. Eden was intimate with Marie Antoinette. The details about the struggle of 1782, between Pitt, Fox, North, and Shelburne, are extremely curious. Wedderburn's letters are excessively clever. Respecting the American War, we have the secret correspondence of Lord Suffolk's office, including intercepted letters of Frederick the Great, Franklin, Silas Dean, and many others. These letters are full of interesting details. They contain, in fact, something about everybody who was anybody.

The Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park have been enriched by the arrival of two important additions: a fine specimen of the gigantic Salamander of Japan (*Sieboldia maxima*), and a pair of the celebrated Sho-billed Stork (*Baleniceps rex*), from the White Nile.

The Hakluyt Society has now completed the thirteenth year of its existence; and has, during that period, issued twenty-five valuable volumes relating to early voyages and travels in every part of the world. The number of subscribers has been steadily maintained at a point which has enabled the Council to ensure the efficiency of the Society; and they now have the satisfaction to report that the funds continue in a prosperous condition. The Council have given their best consideration to the price at which new subscribers, during the present year, should be allowed to receive the past publications of the Society, the early issues of which have become scarce, and have fixed it at nine guineas, that sum not including the subscription for the year. Since the last general meeting the following volumes have been delivered to members:—'Expeditions into the Valley of the Amazons during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: containing the Journey of Gonzalo Pizarro, from the Royal Commentaries of Garcilasso Inca de la Vega; the Voyage of Francisco de Orellana, from the General History of Herrera; and the Voyage of Cristoval de Acuña, from a narrative written by himself in 1641.' Edited and translated, with an introduction, and a descriptive list of the principal tribes in the Valley of the Amazons, by Clements R. Markham, Esq. 'Early Voyages to Australia: a Collection of Documents showing the Early Discoveries of Australia to the Time of Captain Cook.' Edited by R. H. Major, Esq., of the British Museum, F.S.A. Two volumes will be delivered to members during the course of the present year, one of which is completed and will be issued immediately, and the other is in a very forward state, viz.:—'The Narrative of the Embassy of Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo to the Court of Timour at Samarcand, A.D. 1403-6. Translated for the first time, with Notes, a Preface, and an Introductory Life of Timour,' by Clements R. Markham, Esq. 'A Collection of Documents, forming a Monograph of the Voyages of Henry Hudson.' Edited with an Introduction by George Asher, Esq., LL.D. In addition to the above works, five others have been undertaken by Editors, and some of them are now in progress; viz.:—'The Fifth Letter of Hernando Cortes: being that describing his Voyage to Honduras in 1525-6.' To be Translated and Edited by E. G. Squier, Esq. 'The Voyage of Vasco de Gama round the Cape of Good Hope in 1497; now first Translated from a contemporaneous Manuscript, accompanied by other Documents, forming a Monograph of the Life of De Gama.' To be Translated and Edited by Richard Garnett, Esq., of the British Museum. 'The Travels of Ludovico Vartema, in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and India, during the Sixteenth Century.' To be Translated and Edited by Count Popoli. 'Narrative of the Voyage of the Tyrant Aguirre, down the River of the Amazons,' by Fray Pedro Simon. To be Translated, for the first time, by W. Bollaert, Esq. 'The Voyages of Mendaña and Quiros in the South Seas, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.' To be Translated from Figueroa's 'Hechos del Marques de Cañete,' and Torquemada's 'Monarquia Indiana,' and Edited by Clements R. Markham, Esq.

A Correspondent points to a line in Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of Horace's 'Æquum memento' as a "life" from Shakespeare. Horace counsels Delius

to maintain in prosperity a moderation free from excess of joy. Mr. Martin bids Quintus not

— ascend

Beyond the limits of becoming mirth.

In, 'Love's Labour's Lost' (act ii. sc. 1) Rosaline thus speaks of Biron:—

— a merrier man

Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal.

The second volume of Dr. William Bell's 'Shakespeare's Puck and his Folklore' has now been in the press some time, and will shortly appear.

"Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P.," says a Correspondent, "has been lecturing at the Mechanics' Institution, in Southampton Buildings, on Early English History. He commenced by pointing out the errors and perversions of the ordinary school-books, and then proceeded to show that this country was colonized about 1,000 years before Christ by a band of Trojans under Brutus, the grandson of Æneas." I wish Mr. Whalley had pursued his interesting discoveries a little further. For we fortunately possess the most minute accounts of the reigns of Brutus and his seventeen lineal successors of the Trojan dynasty. The facts are vouched for by Nennius, Wace, Layamon, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and other historians who flourished less than two thousand years after the events which they describe. We also possess the genealogy of Henry the Seventh traced not only to Æneas, but up to Noah himself. Mr. Whalley might also have pointed out that the early history of other countries, as taught in 'the ordinary school-books,' abounds likewise with 'errors and perversions.' It appears that all the kingdoms of Europe were founded by relatives either of Priam or of Æneas. Italy, as we know on the authority of Virgil, was colonized by Æneas himself. Prussia by Prusus, son of Priam. Another son, Francus, founded the French Monarchy. Paris, who is popularly supposed to have been slain by Menelaus, succeeded in escaping, and founded the celebrated city which bears his name. Another large body of emigrants from Troy founded the city of Troyes, in France. From the same invaluable historians we learn that the Sara-cens are the descendants of Sara, wife of Abraham, by a previous marriage. I venture to call attention to these facts, which rest on the same authority as those mentioned in the lecture, and which also 'are not generally known,' in the hope that Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P. may be induced to pursue his historical researches."

The French Minister of Algiers has placed 2,000 francs in the hands of the Geographical Society of Paris, to be added to the sum of 6,000 francs already in their hands, which sums will be given to the first traveller who succeeds in arriving in Algeria or Senegal by way of Timbuctoo.

The restoration of the old beautiful Town-hall of Ypres, formerly the capital of West Flanders, is now complete; the pictorial ornaments of the stately building, the statues of thirty-one sovereigns who bore the title of Counts of Flanders, from Baldwin Ironarm to Charles the Fifth, have been replaced in the Façade. At the same time the town offers a handsome prize for the best biographies of these counts, with special reference to the history of the town. The Royal Academy of Belgium has undertaken to decide on the works that may be sent in.

On the 24th of January the University of Moscow, the existence of which dates from 1755, celebrated again its annual festival; it possesses now in its four faculties (History and Philology, Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, Law, Medicine), sixty-one professors and lecturers. The number of the students is 1,643, of whom 58 belong to the first, 274 to the second, 412 to the third, and 899 to the fourth faculty; it appears by this statement that the study of Medicine is the most, and that of Philology the least attended. Besides these, 225 more young people have the right to visit the lectures; 120 of the students pursue their studies at the expense of the State; 115 at the expense of different Institutions; 20 have free stipends from the University; all the rest have to pay 50 silver rubles yearly.

A committee has been formed at Bonn and Cologne to open a subscription for a monument to be

erected to the memory of E. M. Arndt. It is to stand on the left side of the Rhine, and will very likely be a statue of Arndt, keeping watch, even in death, over the beloved stream, which all his life long he proclaimed to be a German stream, not the natural frontier, as the French neighbour would have it. There are some distinguished names in the committee, and the subscription is going on favourably, as might be expected. Old King Ludwig of Bavaria was among the first contributors, with 500 florins. The American ambassador, too, at Berlin, has published a letter to the Germans in America, inviting them in eloquent terms to contribute to Arndt's monument, which is to be considered in the light of a national one.

We learn from the *Historical Magazine* (U.S.) that at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the "chairman of the committee appointed to recommend to the Smithsonian Institution the publication of the records of the Virginia Company, read a letter from Joseph Henry, LL.D., Secretary of the Institution, stating that the subject would be presented to the Board at its session in January, but suggesting that the records should be given to the world by the General Government, and promising that the Institution would co-operate with the Society in any movement which might be made to induce Government to publish these and other records. It was voted to empower the committee to take such measures as they may deem proper to obtain the publication of the records." It was also announced at the Antiquarian Society that "a manuscript of great historical interest had just been received from England, being a narration of the early attempt at a settlement of Virginia, written by Wingfield, the first President of the Company, and that the publication of it is intended by Mr. Deane for the Society's volume of Transactions."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GEORGE NIGOL, Secretary.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent Street, W. opposite the Polytechnic.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Works of Modern Artists is NOW OPEN, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 130, Pall Mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, will OPEN on MONDAY, the 19th instant.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from 9 till 6 daily.

MR. H. WALLIS'S WEST-END EXHIBITION of high-class Modern PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN, with many important Additions, at the HAYMARKET GALLERY, next door to the Theatre.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from 9 till 6.

SCIENCE

Second Supplement to the First Edition of the History of British Fishes. By the late William Yarrell. Being also a *First Supplement to the Second Edition.* Illustrated with Woodcuts. Edited by Sir John Richardson, C.B. (Van Voorst.)

The original calling of eminent naturalists would form an interesting chapter. Some have come out of the quarry, some out of college cloisters, some from the Inns of Court, several from the medical schools, some from booksellers' shops, but only one, as far as we know, from a newspaper-shop. That one was William Yarrell. A newspaper agency is the very best place for circulating intelligence, and about the worst for gathering it. Too many cooks spoil the broth, and too many newspapers spoil the mind. Yarrell, however, was wise enough to sell them, and too wise to read them. One broad sheet of news is good for an hour in the day, but poor food for a whole morning. Yarrell rather studied the broad page of Nature—"that universal and public manuscript that lies expanded unto the eyes of all," as Sir Thomas Browne phrases it. He prospered alike in business and in natural science; in the former he acquired 17,000*l.*, and in the latter an honourable fame, much practical knowledge, and unfailing entertainment. No less than eighty-one several papers were communicated or read by

him to scientific Societies or journals, in addition to his great works on the Birds and Fishes of Britain, which are quoted as authorities in the scientific circles of Europe and America.

The Memoir which is prefixed to this supplementary publication embodies that which appeared in our columns, and contains also a number of particulars of interest to the friends and admirers of the deceased naturalist, the survivor of twelve brothers and sisters, who, with their father and mother, are entombed near the naturalist at Bayford, Herts. His own tombstone bears the appropriate couplet from Wordsworth, in relation to the near neighbourhood of the family in death:—

First and last,
The earliest summoned and the longest spared,
Are here deposited.

This Supplement contains two or three interesting papers on fishes uncommon on our coasts, including one on the Germon, which ought to interest Englishmen, since its name is supposed to be a corruption of the word *Warman*, in use at the Ile d'Yeu when the English were masters of Guienne and Poitou. It is singular that this fish, which is of great size, excellent as food, distinct in character, and often captured to the number of 13,000 or 14,000 in a season, should have remained unnoticed by ichthyologists until a recent period. It abounds on the north coasts of Spain, facing the Bay of Biscay, and is not uncommon on the French Atlantic coasts as high as Rochelle.

We have also a full notice of the very curious Banks's Oar-fish, one example of which was cast ashore on our coasts in 1850, measuring twelve feet in length and weighing sixty-six pounds. Other individuals measured eighteen feet and twenty-four feet in length. The head, with its oar-like projections, is beautifully figured. The Sail-fluke is another curious fish common on the coasts of the Orkney group, whence a correspondent sends the following account of an original mode of fishing by proxy:

"The great supply is, however, obtained in the following manner:—In the winter and early spring a pair of Black-headed Gulls take possession of the Bay, drive away all interlopers, and may be seen at daybreak every morning beating from side to side, on the wing, and never both in one place, except in the act of crossing as they pass. The Sail-fluke skims the ridge of the wave towards the shore with its tail raised over its back, and when the wave recedes is left on the sand, into which it burrows so suddenly and completely, that though I have watched its approach, only once have I succeeded in finding its burrow. The Gull, however, has a surer eye, and casting like a hawk, pounces on the fluke, from which by one stroke of his bill it extracts the liver. If not disturbed, the Gull no sooner gorges this luscious morsel, than it commences dragging the fish to some outlying rock, where he and his consort may discuss it at leisure. By robbing the Black-backs I have had the house supplied daily with this excellent fish, in weather during which no fishing-boat could put to sea. Close to the beach of South Bay a stone wall has been raised to shelter the crops from the sea-spray. Behind this we posted a smart lad, who kept his eye on the soaring Gulls. The moment one of the birds made its well-known swoop, the boy rushed to the sea-strand, shouting with all his might. He was usually in time to scare the Gull away and secure the fluke, but in almost every case with the liver torn out. If the Gull by chance succeeded in carrying his prey off to the rock, he and his partner set up a triumphant cackling, as if deriding the disappointed lad."

The article on the common British Sturgeon is ample and instructive. It appears to be the contribution of the present editor. In the figure of the jaws and teeth of Couch's Sea-Bream the geologist may find recent analogies to those curious rounded teeth, with globular crowns, which are sometimes so beautifully

preserved in the oolite and other rocks of Britain. Only one example of this singular Bream is known to have been captured on the English coast. All the illustrations are good, and equal to those in other portions of the publication. In the engraving, from a photograph, William Yarrell appears life-like, and attentive to some description of a new or rare fish.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Clinical Lectures on Certain Acute Diseases. By Robert B. Todd, M.D. (Churchill.)—This is almost a posthumous work, and will be read with more interest as its author is no longer alive to defend his views and carry them into practice. For many years Dr. Todd has been known in London as the opponent of the old antiphlogistic practice in healing disease. Many satisfied themselves whilst the Doctor lived with shaking their heads and disavowing any belief in his practice of administering brandy in acute disease. They must now consider his arguments without personal opposition. Here he looks out from the grave, and declares, as the conviction of his long experience and matured judgment, that the system of bleeding and mercurializing has been a failure, and that an opposite treatment will alone enable the system to combat the presence of disease. We cannot go into the argument. We do not say Dr. Todd is right; but it is the duty of every medical practitioner to investigate this point, and come to the best conclusion he can. Unfortunately, the only way of deciding this question is seldom pursued by medical men; instead of chronicling facts, and taking them as their guide, they are for ever guided by opinions. If, in the complicated phenomena they have to investigate, they would, like the political economist, apply the test of figures, they might come to some definite conclusion; but as long as this labour is shirked by our hospital physicians, surgeons, and public medical men, so long must such questions as these, debated with so much ability by Dr. Todd, divide the medical profession. That Dr. Todd has the best of the argument, we have no doubt; but that he has proved his case, no one, we should think, would be bold enough to assert.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*March 8.*—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"On the Solar Diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Declination at Pekin," by Gen. Sabine. This communication was illustrated by various diagrams.—"The Bifilar Magnetometer, its Errors and Corrections," by J. A. Brown.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*March 12.*—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—The papers read were—"South Australia: Exploring Expedition into the Interior of the Continent," by J. M. Stuart.—"Discovery of a New Harbour on the North-East Coast of Australia."

ASTRONOMICAL.—*Feb. 10.*—*Annual General Meeting.*—Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—G. Frodsham, Esq., J. P. Hennessey, Esq., M.P., G. J. Stoney, Esq., were elected Fellows.—At the Meeting in January T. Heelis, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—Report of the Council to the Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Society.—The Council regret to report the loss by death of their valued Associate, Mr. W. C. Bond, of the Cambridge (U.S.) Observatory; Gen. Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart.; I. K. Brunel, Esq.; Major-Gen. Blanshard; Samuel Cooper, Esq.; Earl De Grey; E. Hughes, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Inman; M. J. Johnson, Esq.; the Earl of Minto; Dr. Nichol; J. A. Nicholls, Esq.; Dr. Ogley; R. Stephenson, Esq., C.E.; Robert Stevenson, Esq., of Edinburgh; Admiral Trotter; and the Rev. W. W. Walton.—Address delivered by the President, the Rev. Robert Main, on presenting the Gold Medal of the Society to Prof. Hansen.—The Meeting then proceeded to the election of the Officers and Council for the ensuing year, when the following Fellows were elected:—*President*—Rev. R. Main, M.A. *Vice-Presidents*—A. De Morgan, Rev. B. Powell,

Rev. C. Pritchard, Adm. W. H. Smyth, *Treasurer*—S. C. Whitbread, Esq. *Secretaries*—R. C. Carrington, W. De la Rue. *Foreign Secretary*—Adm. R. H. Manners. *Council*—Messrs. J. C. Adams, G. B. Airy, A. Cayley, Capt. A. R. Clarke, R. Farley, Rev. G. Fisher, C. Frodsham, R. Hodgson, W. Lassell, J. Lee, LL.D., C. V. Walker, Rev. T. W. Webb.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Feb. 29.*—L. Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Smith and C. A. Sanceau were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read:—"On the Lower Lias of the South of England," by Dr. T. Wright.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 8.*—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—A gift of Proclamations and Broad-sides was announced from the Treasurer.—Mr. Newton exhibited a Bronze Celt, found in Suffolk.—Mr. R. Fitch, a Bronze Lany, found at Caistor, near Norwich.—Some remarks from Mr. W. S. Walford were read "On a Seal appended to a Deed of Thomas de Lexham, Burgess of Lynn," exhibited by Mr. J. J. Howard.—Mr. E. Waterton exhibited a selection from his cabinet of Antique Finger Rings.—Mr. W. S. W. Vaux described a Marble Bell, bearing a Phœnician inscription, exhibited by Mr. Fennell.—Mr. W. H. Hart read a communication "On the Early History of the Priory of Dodnash, in Suffolk."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*March 7.*—Sir J. J. Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—M. Alphonse Mariette was elected a Member.—Mr. Thomas Wright gave "An Account of the Recent Excavations at Wroxeter," from which it appeared that these researches have now been conducted with great success, that they are still progressing favourably, and that there is every reason to hope that the result of this year's diggings will be even more valuable than that of previous years. At present Mr. Wright has uncovered a long line of rooms adjoining a cross street, a part of the town lying between three streets—with good reason to anticipate many further successful researches, both among private and public buildings—one large structure, comprised within a square of nearly 200 feet each way, which, from the extent of the hypocausts under it, has been in all probability part of the public baths, and which, moreover, contains no traces of the tessellated pavements usual in private houses, but is floored with a hard and solid concrete or cement. Near this is a tank, possibly used for a swimming bath, flagged at the bottom, and full, when opened, with refuse of all kinds, which would seem to have fallen into it at the time it was in use. Round this tank were the usual ambulatory passages, and near it a small room full of charred wheat. Another large structure, 226 feet long by 30 broad, Mr. Wright has conjectured to have been a Basilica. Curiously enough, it is the same length as that at Pompeii. It was paved with bricks set herring-bone fashion. Along the side of the Basilica was the ordinary public street, paved on one side, apparently for a trottoir. A third building was a square, with a central court and several little rooms about 10 feet long running out of it. In some of these were charcoal and mineral coal, with a large number of bones, some sawn through, as though it had been used for a shop, for the manufacture of articles of bone, as hair-pins, &c. The floors of these rooms appear to have been about 3 feet above the level of the court. Among other curious objects found here is a curious iron box, the object or use of which has not been satisfactorily determined. Beyond this building would seem to have been the Forum, which was paved with smooth round stones; and then another small street, on the side of which was a well-constructed gutter, with the flat stones still remaining that once covered it. In different parts of the excavations a large quantity of the bones of animals was met with; and among these those of extinct species of the *Bos longifrons* and of the elk, more than thirty skeletons scattered in different parts of the buildings, and an abundance of female ornaments, especially of hair-pins. The so-called deformed skulls were found away from the rest of the excavations, near the river side,

and adjoining what has been, with reason, supposed to have been a postern gate, for the defence of the bridge over the Severn.

STATISTICAL.—*March 15.—Anniversary Meeting.*—Sir J. Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Newmarch and Mr. Lumley (Honorary Secretaries) read the Report of the Council for the last twelve months and the balance-sheet. The number of Fellows at the present time is 357. The income for the year 1859 (including the balance from 1858) was 1,040*l.*, and the expenditure 743*l.*; leaving a balance to be carried to 1860 of 297*l.* The liabilities at the close of the year were 128*l.* The monthly meetings of the Society have been well and influentially attended, and the papers read have been on important and interesting subjects. The Council was able to announce that the Government had taken measures for holding the Fourth International Statistical Congress, in London, in July next. A Committee of organization has been appointed at the Board of Trade, of which the Honorary Secretaries of this Society are Members. It was hoped that the Fellows would do all in their power to contribute to the success of so remarkable and interesting a meeting. Among the losses sustained by the Society by death, during the past year, have been Lord Macaulay, one of the founders, and the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, one of its trustees. A ballot having taken place for the election of a President, Council, and officers for the ensuing twelve months, the following was declared to be the list; the names in italics being those of the new Members:—*President*, Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.; *Council*, C. Babbage, J. Bird, M.D., Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., S. Brown, W. Camps, M.D., D. Chadwick, E. Cheshire, W. Farr, M.D., J. J. Fox, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., J. W. Gilbart, Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., W. A. Guy, P. Hardy, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, F. Hendricks, J. Heywood, W. B. Hodge, the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., L. Levi, W. G. Lumley, the Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, W. Newmarch, the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P., F. Purdy, the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., J. Strang, LL.D., Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., Major-Gen. Sir A. M. Tulloch, K.C.B., R. Valpy; *Treasurer*, W. Farr, M.D.; *Honorary Secretaries*, W. Newmarch, W. A. Guy and W. G. Lumley.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March 13.*—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. F. Buckland exhibited an embalmed Egyptian Ibis, and made some remarks upon its state of preservation, and on the causes of the veneration of this bird.—Mr. Slater exhibited examples of both sexes of *Oreophis derbianus*, obtained by Mr. O. Salvin, Corresponding Member, in Guatemala.—Mr. P. L. Simmonds announced the capture of a young Gorilla, by one of his correspondents in Western Africa.—An extract was read from the *Bermuda Gazette*, relating to the capture of a large Riband-fish (*Gymnetrus*) in the Bermudas, and giving a description of the animal, by Mr. J. M. Jones.—Dr. Crisp read the second portion of his paper, 'On the Causes of Death of Animals dying in the Society's Menagerie'; this part relating to the birds and reptiles. The form of disease most affecting the birds appeared to be tubercular consumption.—Papers were also read, 'On a New Entomotrachean, of the genus *Estheria*, from Nagpur,' by Dr. W. Baird, and 'On Three New Species of Mollusks from the Pacific,' by Mr. W. H. Pease.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March 14.*—Sir T. Phillips, Chairman of the Council, in the chair.—The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton and Mr. T. Wemyss Reid were elected Members.—The paper read was, 'On the Art-Treatment of Granitic Surfaces,' by Mr. J. Bell, sculptor. The paper included remarks on the application of incised decoration, in the ancient Egyptian method, to the surfaces of modern granite structures; also on floral and symbolic sculptural treatment generally, as applied to the surfaces of hard stones, illustrated by drawings and models of features of Art so treated, as columns, capitals, obelisks and drinking-fountains; and of floral types, as the lotus, papyrus, water-lily and Victoria Regia;

also by specimens of granite and granite tools from the quarries.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Royal Academy, 8.—Painting, Mr. Hart.
TUES.	British Architects, 8.
	Civil Engineers, 8.—Artillery, Mr. Longridge.
	Royal Institution, 8.—Poetical Reptiles, Prof. Owen.
	Statistical, 8.—Aborigines, N. Zealand, Mr. Fenton.
	Vital Statistics, Tasmania, Mr. Hall.
WED.	Society of Literature, 4.
	Society of Arts, 8.—Aerion Acid, &c., Dr. Guy.
	Meteorological, 7.—Dust Storms, India, Dr. Hook.
	Storm, Whitehall, 1859, Mr. Rowell.—Meteorology of Scotland, Mr. Vernon.—Gems, Dr. Smallwood.
THURS.	Numismatic, 7.
	Royal Academy, 8.—Sculpture, Mr. Westmacott.
	Antiquaries, 8.
	Royal, 8.—Compound Colours, Prof. Maxwell.—Gutta Serena, Mr. Jenkin.—Scalar and Ciliant Algebraical Co-ordinate Geometry, Mr. Ellis.
	Philological, 8.
	Royal Institution, 8.—Light, Prof. Tyndall.
FRI.	Royal Institution, 8.—Diamonds, Mr. Mackelvey.
SAT.	Royal Institution, 8.—Animals and Man, Dr. Lankester.

FINE ARTS

FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THIS gallery will maintain its well-deserved reputation this year, containing, as it does, many very beautiful works of Art, which, although totally distinct in style from that prevailing amongst ourselves, are most interesting and valuable, not only to the public but to artists, as displaying a calm harmony of colour, sobriety of tone, and, in the *genre* subjects especially, an extreme felicity in rendering character, that is invaluable as a lesson to painters of the like themes. In England, domestic life is generally treated with an eye to dramatic effect and showiness of colour, that is quite absent from most of these French examples, which are true *genre*, in the best sense of the word.

Of these, the most remarkable for artistic skill and truthful rendering are two by M. Edouard Frère; the best, a delightful picture of a set of boys at play in a village street, which is covered with snow. Three youngsters have harnessed themselves to a fourth, and drag him, chariot fashion, along a slide; a second Phaeton has fallen behind on his back, and now kicks up his feet most ignominiously. His companions, nevertheless, race along full of life and spirit, hauling the more fortunate lad upon his heels. The street is full of winter mist, shrouding the distant house-tops. For colour, this surpasses the artist's previous works; much fine disposition of that quality may be observed in the boys' blue blouses, and the red cap worn by one of them. A second work by this artist is in the quietude of style peculiar to him, which he has abandoned so happily in the above. The subject is, a lad giving a lesson on the pipe to a child-friend; the face of the last, as he watches the performer in innocent wonder, is perfect in expression.

M. Meissonier contributes two allied subjects—*Rembrandt in his Study*, and *Vandermullen in his Study*: these have the same truth of character as heretofore; are less elaborately stippled than usual with the artist, and thereby gain in breadth of general effect. The respective painters, in both, are seated before their easels.

M. Ruiperez, pupil of M. Meissonier, follows his master in choice of subject as well as in manner of execution. His picture of *Vandermullen showing a Coast-piece to a Patron* will attract attention. The artist stands holding his work upon a table before the seated visitor, gravely watching his expression of delight in the painting. The mass of grey afforded by the painter's dress is cleverly employed to harmonize the generally hot colouring throughout.—M. Plassan's *Prayer*, a young lady at her devotions by her bedside, is admirable for the pure, tender chastity of the flesh-tints shown on her bare shoulder, the unaffected grace of her attitude, and exquisite painting of her hair. More elaboration might improve the background. A want of solidity is observable in the execution of the companion picture by this painter, *A Lady playing with her Child*.—M. Trayer has several of his felicitously rendered domestic scenes.

The *Visit to the Dairy* shows a lady at a farmhouse, seated at a table, passing a cup of milk to a child placed over against her. The people of the house are standing by, very cleverly grouped. By the same, is the *Visit to the Nurse*—a lady who, having come to see her child, placed out to nurse

in the French manner, kneels on the floor, endeavouring to coax him towards her, but the infant, true to habit, turns rather to the farmer's wife, an attendant holds the child by the skirt as it stretches out its little arms for the woman. Not so pure in colour as the foregoing, these works are still very interesting and well designed. M. J. Breton's *Reapers* is a pastoral subject of some women taking leave in a field of cut corn. A broad and masterful style distinguishes this work,—the vigorous handling of the draperies, and skilful composition of the figures, make it worthy of study. M. E. Dubufe sends two pictures that created much sensation when exhibited in his own studio: *The Conscript's Departure*—a conscript taking leave of his betrothed, ardently clasping her hand, as she stands in an agony of grief—is full of passionate expression, but lacks the clear grey tints so admirable in his portrait of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur. The companion, *The Soldier's Return*, displays the conscript, now a bronzed, arm-maimed soldier, clasping the girl, now a woman, to his breast. More beauty would have elevated the character of this picture, the woman's face failing therein; but this is somewhat redeemed by the energy and vigour of the design. M. Gustave Brion's works have always a pathetic character about them—witness the 'Raft on the Rhine,' here the year before last. This is sustained by his *Church Attendance in Brittany*—a large work, showing peasants gathered about the porch of a village church, listening to the prayers within. They are those singularly grave, earnest peasants of Celtic race, devoutly praying at the place where their forefathers, for generations, lie buried. The men stand reverently uncovered, the women kneel, some rosary in hand, and some absorbed. The grey old church tower, the ancient porch, the charnel by its side with coffins and bones uncovered, the far-off desolate sea-shore, and hanging dun-grey cloud pregnant with rain that draws a line like a mighty bar athwart the picture, the churchyard-cross, beautifully designed, as so many of these Breton crosses are,—all convey a mournful impression which shows how well the artist has studied the people he pictures. There is thorough keeping in the sober, blue dresses of the men and women, mixed with a few clad in white, the long hair of the men, their eagerness to listen at the door, and the more subdued attitudes of the women. *A Burial on the Rhine* is also by this artist.

By M. Müller is the *Venetian Carnival*—a party in a balcony looking on to the Grand Canal, Venice,—a picture very skilfully designed, although needing purity of colour. Also *Henry the Eighth, reading his Reply to Luther to Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher*—a picture of considerable size; and the *Venetian Letter-Writer*—a scribe writing a letter at the dictation of a woman, who leans over his desk in the act. Other females stand near, their figures disposed with much skill, so as to form an agreeable composition. By M. Monfallet is a *Garden Scene at Versailles*—a number of courtiers and ladies of Louis the Fifteenth's time, grouped about the walks and terraces,—remarkable for variety and character of incident and grouping. M. Chaplin contributes the *Muse of Poetry*, and the *Muse of Astronomy*, allegorical female figures in a meretricious taste, painted with much of the grace and sparkle of the old French school. He has also sent his *Venus*, a picture which was not hung in the Paris Exhibition last year on account of a somewhat extra freedom of treatment which alarmed the modesty of our gallant allies. It remains to be seen if the managers of this gallery will be more bold, and place it here.

M. Theodore Frère is represented by several of his Desert scenes. M. Lambinet sends some of his charmingly fresh landscapes of woodland and river-side; one of them will find numerous admirers from the intense fidelity of the sky, a mass of greyish white clouds saturated with soft light hanging over a river scene. M. Troyon contributes his greatest work, a landscape of very large dimensions, styled *Returning from the Fields*, some cattle and sheep upon a road, turned by a dog who barks at their front. Although a little heavy in the shadows for English tastes, there is visible a fine appreciation for colour and tone in this notable work. Some cows are seen coming up from drinking at a river

side; an ass lingers on the road, this animal is introduced with great skill, not only as an element of the composition, but for colour, and as a balancing point in the tone of the whole picture. The sheep are designed with much variety and truth of character.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has a little picture, painted in 1853, *A Mare and her Foal in a Meadow*. The mare is even more than worthy of the artist's reputation; the landscape, of course one of her peculiarly low-toned renderings of Nature, has volumes of truthful observation in the foreground, a pool with weedy margins. The only fault in the picture is the rather leaden look of the sky. This lady reserves five important works for exhibition at the German Gallery next month. A little picture of poultry, by M. J. Bonheur, is quite as truthful in character as those we have seen here of late years, which is saying a good deal; this is rather less hot in colour than we generally find the artist's works to be.

A humorous painting, by M. R. Henneberg, of two vagrants robbing an orchard, we must not omit to notice. A squalid-looking young woman holds down the boughs of an apple-tree, while a hulking, ugly lout of a man greedily devours the spoil, in high glee at the prospect of escape from detection, — an anticipation not to be fulfilled, it appears, — for a truculent-looking watchman of the fruit is coming up behind at full speed armed with a stick. Notwithstanding some coarseness of execution, and a rather vulgar order of humour in this painting, its merits are very considerable. Another, by the same, shows two lovers in a corn-field, seated beneath a tree, the lady putting a wreath round the hat of her companion.

M. Gérôme's famous picture, 'The Gladiators' — victors in the arena saluting a Roman emperor, before Rome assembled in the Amphitheatre — is expected to form part of this Gallery; and, if we may judge by the popularity of a photograph which has recently appeared, will attract great attention.

FINE-ART GOSSIP. — A special meeting of the Royal Academicians is called for Tuesday evening next, to receive a report from the Council on Mr. Cope's motion for enlarging the number of Associates. This report, we need not say, is expected with a great deal of interest — less on account of the special reform proposed, than as an indication of the disposition of the present Royal Academicians to comply with the demands of public and parliamentary opinion. The public want an Academy that shall represent all the Arts. Parliament wishes to have a free Academy — exercising its public functions under public responsibility. What gives to the meeting on Tuesday its chief importance is the circumstance that the report, the discussion, and the vote of that evening will determine whether or not the Academy will advance with the age, enlarge its organization, take upon itself a more public character — in one word, whether it will show itself willing to assume the duties of a National Academy. As our readers will remember, this proposal by Mr. Cope — as well as a proposal by Mr. David Roberts for increasing the pensions of retired Academicians and Associates — has been for some time in the hands of the Council. Neither point is yet formally settled. We have reason to believe that both propositions have been warmly debated; that opinions are still divided as to whether it may be for the interests of the present Royal Academicians to adopt them. In a few days the world will now learn. It is scarcely too much to say that the fortunes of the Royal Academy hang on the vote. Its truest friends will join in the hope that the courage and good sense of those who take the larger view of its mission will be found to prevail in the vote of Tuesday night.

A private view of the pictures in the Portland Gallery Institution of Fine Arts will be held to day, Saturday. The public will be admitted on Monday.

In reference to the paragraph on Ary Scheffer's picture, 'The Temptation of Christ,' Mr. Grundy, of Manchester, writes in explanation: —

"4, Exchange Street, Manchester, March 14.

"Your notices of the Fine Arts are usually so

correct, that I was much surprised to find a transcript of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, a review scarcely known in Paris, quoted in your last number, stating 'a copy of Ary Scheffer's Temptation of Christ' was being exhibited by some speculators. I beg leave to say the original picture is now in my possession, and has been seen by some thousands of visitors *gratuitously*; that the permission of the Minister of State for its removal from Paris to England was obtained, and is now in my possession; and, finally, M. François has all but finally completed the copper-plate engraving, which is exquisitely carried out — a proof not finished I received only yesterday, Tuesday, evening from Paris. M. François engraved the 'Napoleon in the Hundred Days,' after De Laroche, &c.

"J. C. GRUNDY."

— It is right to add, that we learn from another quarter that the permission of M. Fould was obtained in a perfectly regular manner for the exhibition of this picture in England.

Mr. Mulready has in hand a picture, with figures the size of life, worked out from the same design as 'The Toy Seller,' a small sketch in the Sheepshanks gift (No. 149), showing a negro mendicant offering a toy for sale to a mother with an infant; the child shrinks back in dread from the black. This is, we believe, for the Royal Academy.

Mr. Street is about to commence the restoration, in the proper conservative spirit, of the most interesting church at Stone, Dartford. In examining the old chancel wall, he found that one of the windows, with nearly all its tracery, and marble shafts to the jambs, still remained, being of the finest thirteenth-century work.

Mr. Millais is engaged on a series of drawings on the wood to illustrate the Parables, to be engraved and published by Mr. Dalziel. These are of larger dimensions than is usual with book designs.

Mr. Thomas Woolner is engaged upon a bust of Prof. Sedgwick. He has in hand a group for Sir W. Trevelyan, — a mother teaching her child to pray; the incident intended to illustrate the highest influence of modern civilization, by showing how the mother attempts to elevate the child's idea of love for herself to that of love of God. The group is life-size, executed with extreme felicity and beauty; and has upon the pedestal *bas-reliefs*, three in number, we believe. The subjects of two are as follows: — they are suggestive of various phases of inferior culture to that which the statue indicates. 1st, A Druid immolating human victims; 2nd, A Roman mother giving food to her infant with a sword, as their custom was, to communicate the idea of merely martial life. — The artist's bust of Sir William Hooker is completed; this is an excellent likeness, admirably carved.

Mr. Ruskin delivered a lecture at the General Meeting of the Working Men's College, on the 7th instant, the subject being three pictures, respectively by Paul Veronese, Rubens, and Rembrandt. Mr. Ruskin has authorized Mr. Jeffrey, of Great Russell Street, to publish photographic fac-similes of the complete series of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum.' These etchings are far more beautiful than the plates, and, being extremely rare, this permission is a real boon to the public.

Mr. Noel Paton has executed six pictures, intended for the London Exhibition, and to be engraved for one of the Scottish Fine-Arts Associations; these illustrate 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow.' The first shows the quarrel-scene: —

Late at e'en drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing,
They set a combat them between
To fecht it in the dawning.

The next shows the lovers parting, "ae fond kiss and then for ever." The third displays the 'Ladye Sarah' alone in her chamber, looking on the bright moon in misery and terror. The fourth is the fight: —

Four has he hurt, and five has slain,
On the bloody braes of Yarrow,
Till that stubborn knight cam him behind,
And ran his body through.

The lady is lying on the body of her dead lord in the fifth. The sixth shows the burial of the champion.

A Correspondent inquires the means of obtain-

ing the works of the Etching Club (referred to in No. 1687 of the *Athenæum*). We may state that they are to be had of Mr. Cundall, New Bond Street.

A pamphlet, signed "Iconoclast," "On Scottish Art and Artists in 1860," has created a considerable sensation in Edinburgh of late. It is an elaborately written and clever criticism on the works of Art in the Royal Scottish Academy's Exhibition. The writer has an earnest purpose in his idea of Art. Notwithstanding the trenchant nature of his expressions, we may take credit to ourselves by indorsing most heartily his exhortation to artists, to look upon their profession with less of a tradesman's eye than is usually the case. A criticism on Mr. Ford M. Brown's pictures, 'The Last of England' and 'The Death of Lear,' is singularly felicitous, and, although not wholly laudatory, does justice to two very remarkable works. Equally good are the remarks on Mr. Faed's style. The author's opinion of Mr. R. S. Lauder's 'Elaine' is well worthy of that artist's attention. Altogether, we believe, such criticism as this cannot but be serviceable to the art, and merit the applause with which it has been received.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. — Conductor, Mr. COSTA. — On FRIDAY, March 23, Subscription Concert, *MARY'S SEASONS*. Principal Vocalists, Miss Parson, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. W. T. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL. — Handel's *JUDAS MACCABEUS*, WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 8, under the direction of Mr. J. H. J. Vocalists, Miss Parson, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL. — Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR. — NEXT CONCERT, March 29. The first part of the Programme will consist of Sacred Works, by Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Hauptmann, &c. Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s.; Area, 1s. — Tickets to be obtained at the Hall; Addison, Hollier & Lucas, 210, Regent Street; or at Keith, Prosser & Co., 45, Cheapside.

STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY. — Conductor, Mr. HENRY LESLIE. — THE NEXT CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, March 19. Members are informed that they can purchase extra Tickets for Visitors, at 2s. each, at Addison, Hollier & Lucas, 210, Regent Street; R. Olivier's, 19, Old Bond Street; and at the Doors on the Evening of the Concert.

STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. — GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD SONGS, for TWO WEEKS ONLY, by the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, under the Direction of Mr. LAND, with Literary Illustrations by Mr. OLIPHANT. — On MONDAY and EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), during the Week, at a quarter-past Eight each Evening, 7s. 6d. Tickets for Visitors, at 2s. each, at Addison, Hollier & Lucas, 210, Regent Street; R. Olivier's, 19, Old Bond Street; and at the Doors on the Evening of the Concert, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. — Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HENRY LESLIE. — SPECIAL NOTICE. — NINE EXTRA PERFORMANCES OF 'LURLINE,' commencing MONDAY, March 13, and terminating WEDNESDAY, March 23; and last for the BENEFIT OF MISS LOUISA PYNE (Manageress). — In consequence of the numerous inquiries at the Box Office, the Management have arranged for Wallace's Grand Opera of 'LURLINE' to be performed at a quarter-past Eight each Evening, the VIVALDI ROMANCE, an Operetta, by HENRY LESLIE MONDAY, March 19, and during the week, the Performances will commence with Henry Leslie's Operetta, 'ROMANCE OF DICK TURPIN.' — Messrs. St. Aubyn, and G. Honey, Messrs. Thirlwall and F. Cruise. After which, Wallace's Grand Opera of 'LURLINE'; Count Rudolph, Mr. W. Harrison; Rhineberg, Mr. Sauter; Zefiro, Mr. H. Cort; Baron, Mr. E. Honey; Ghiva, Miss Pilling; Siba, Miss F. Cruise; and Lurline, Miss Louisa Pyne. — Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. — Doors open at half-past six; commence at seven. — No charge for Booking or Box-keeper's fees. — Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. — Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. — Stalls, 7s. 6d. Private Boxes to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. — MISS LOUISA PYNE respectfully intimates to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public (her Patrons), that HER BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, March 23.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Songs for the New Year. Album of Vocal Music. By M. W. Balfé. (Boosey & Sons.) — In his late compositions, Mr. Balfé appears to have been in quest of effects differing from those by which he gained his European popularity. We have always thought him nothing if not a melodist, — and even then, hitting or missing his aim with an uncertainty curiously bespeaking indifference. Hence, though a succession of chances have fallen into his lap, such as we do not remember awarded by Fortune to any other composer, the pages in his half-hundred operas that deserve to last are singularly few. We know of hardly any writer who has

treated his words so cavalierly from the time upwards when he broke the line

They tell me thou'rt the favoured guest, for the sake of the musical phrase—to his attempts of to-day. In this book, however, as in other late compositions, we fancy that what is expressive, dramatic, and profound—not to say scientific—has been his object. But here, as in his slighter tunes, we find a carelessness of selection which is hardly compatible with intelligence. Mr. Tennyson's words, "Whom but Maud should I meet?" open this handsome album, set as a *caratina*, with half-a-dozen changes of humour, the object of which eludes us. Why, again, begin the Laureate's "Silence, beautiful voice!" in a *tempo di bolero*? Why hurry the words

March with banner and bugle and life to the death, till the effect, if effect there be, must become grotesque rather than spirited? Mr. Balfe is naturally enamoured of Mr. Tennyson's lyrics: but his reading of them is truly perverse and strange, with a disregard of rhythmical cadence, at times, that goes far to render them unmeaning.—For refinement, and even melody, he has been far distanced by an amateur, as any one familiar with Miss Laura Barker's settings of the Laureate's verses must own. In this *Album*, too, we have Longfellow's 'Quadrone Girl,'—and the well-worn German ballad of the 'Hostess's Daughter,' with a trumpet-call breaking into the coda of the pathetic story.—Compare, again, Mr. Balfe's setting of Mr. Kingsley's 'Three Fishers,' with the unaffected, touching, and beautiful ballad by Mr. Hullah,

—the first, all meagreness and strain after something transcendental, ending in screams, which are more calculated to excite rebuke than sympathy.—We could go further in this book, but it would only be—to complete the adage—and to "fare worse." If a composer will betake himself to the beautiful and thoughtful verses of our poets, he should study them poetically and thoughtfully; besides casting aside the vulgarities of treatment, which pass, somehow, on the opera-stage—in the case where the words are vulgar. There are no lyrics more difficult to mate with music than those of Shelley, surcharged as they are with mystic sweetness, nor seldom obscure in their imagery and intimation. Yet the intellectual and poetical settings of these by a far less practised writer than Mr. Balfe—M. J. W. Davison,—will give his Shelley songs a permanent life in the library of select English vocal music, and tempt all singers, who like to *say*, as well as to sing, and who prefer treasure to trash.—A ballad for 'The Bohemian Girl,' or a showy semi-French *Bravura* for 'The Enchantress,' are not hard to be thrown off by one who has facility, and who every now and then lights on a taking phrase; but what is higher, purer, and truer in Music, often highest, purest, and truest when simplest, demands study, self-scrutiny, of a quality which we do not trace in any of the myriad writings of Mr. Balfe.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—The second Italian *Popular Concert* was as good as, perhaps better than the first one. The Boccherini Quintett was better relished than it had been on the former occasion. However unpretending and delicate such works may now seem, there is small doubt that they were written on new fancy and with true science, at a period when executive Art was timid. Later, contrivance, violence, all that is really the least picturesque, though the most astounding,—have troubled the spring of Music, not deepened it. But the very same apprehensions by which we are enabled to enjoy the lurid sunsets of Beethoven, give us content in the dawn-pictures of Boccherini—as foreshadowing a real day. Now to try to reproduce such Art as his would be simply ridiculous. To return to it from time to time should always give pleasure to those who love the rich-coloured fruit as they loved the blossom on the tree that came before it, and yet have pleasure in considering also the first germ. There is a future to come for Music.—The lamp is not burnt out, the last word is not said. England, possibly, may say it—till some word "after the last" shall come. And those who hold their minds in the clearest hope for the

future, will, perhaps, also have the freshest relish for the past.—Clementi's *Sonata* in A, Op. 25, played to perfection by M. Halle, one of some four *Sonatas* in which Clementi wrote, perchance the least good of the four, stands on a different foot. His is the only *Sonata*-writing extant which can compete with Beethoven's. One can measure Dussek against Mozart:—but how rich and various, how vigorously young is Clementi. There is comfort in the knowledge that some thirty *Sonatas* by him are not yet worn out. Let every true pianist work the vein. The quaint music of an elder Italian Domenico talked pleasantly to the public, and the public listened, and enjoyed. Cherubini's Quartett in E flat was repeated. Mdlle. Parepa sang again, better, because better used to the old Italian music, than on the former occasion. Then Mr. Sims Reeves gave Cimarosa's great tenor song (so critics call 'Pria chi spunti') twice, as was due to his great singing of it. The song is withal essentially a poor, pale master, and belongs to a school the popularity of which has inevitably brought on the decadence of Italian singing. Whereas the artist who has to grapple with real vocal music must rise to his author (as in the case of Handel), the artist who has to make an author rise to his level by *portamento*, by *cantabile*, by flourish, by long breath, or terrible spasm, has hard work to do, and just now (*Da capo*) desperate work betwixt the old and new schools. No one before the public is now singing so completely as Mr. Sims Reeves. No one can so well bear, or has so little reason to fear, the ear-microscope.—The managers of the *Popular Concerts* are entitled to every praise for breaking fresh ground. Their programmes, too, we must repeat, are prepared in good and refined taste.

The *London Quintett Union*, consisting of Messrs. Willy, Weslake, Webb, Pettit, Reynolds, and Maycock, well merits support from all who care for even intelligent, well finished performances of the best chamber instrumental music. Its managers, too, wisely move out of the too-beaten track of a few works by a few authors, too long pertinaciously adhered to. Especially is to be commended their attention to the works of Onslow; since these, though marked by a certain dryness in portions, especially observable in his final movements, have great grace and ingenuity, sometimes spirit, and always that rare thing—style. The slow movement of the Quintett in B flat, performed on Wednesday, is a *Largo* of the highest class. Besides this we had Dr. Bennett's one Pianoforte Trio, which, though by no means his best work, is good and individual enough to make us ask, why is there only one trio, from so skilled a hand, in days when players are suffering so severely from dearth? Mr. Sloper was at the pianoforte. The singers were Miss Banks and Madame Sain-ton-Dolby.

DRURY LANE.—Managers still believe in Mr. Fitzball. On Monday a piece, in three acts, by this gentleman, was produced. It is entitled 'Christmas Eve; or, the Duel in the Snow,' and was suggested by a picture, exhibited at the Exhibition of French Artists in Pall Mall, which represented a dying Pierrot killed in a duel by a New Zealand Chieftain, and surrounded by a number of Masques. In the drama we have an interpretation of the picture. The Pierrot is one *Sir Charles Andry* (Mr. Emery), and the New Zealander is one *Capt. Dashwood* (Mr. Verner), who has behaved ungratefully, and eloped with the wife of *Sir Charles*. The latter follows him to a ball, quarrels with him, and retires to the Bois de Boulogne, where the duel takes place. The piece was well received.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. John Oxenford has supplied this theatre with a new, and we may add, much-improved version of 'L'Oncle Baptiste,' under the title of 'Uncle Zachary.' Mr. Robson enters into manifest rivalry with M. Bouffé, the original representative of the part; and, notwithstanding our recollections of the great French artist, more than satisfies us with his performance. It will doubtless take rank with his best characters; and, in point of individuality, is perhaps superior to all. The piece has been admirably placed on the boards, and the scenery is lavishly appointed with acces-

sories. Altogether, it may be pronounced a great success.

STRAND.—We have lately had reason to complain of the want of elegance in the new productions at this establishment. Miss Swanborough has now, however, made amends by a little Watteau kind of piece, written by a lady, and attributed to the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, called 'The Loves of Arcadia.' The king has desired the union of the *Chevalier de Merilac* (Mr. Parselle) and *Mdlle. Désirée de Launay* (Miss Swanborough), who had as yet never seen each other, the lady having been bred in a convent and the gentleman at court. They are, however, determined to hate one another, and not to meet; and yet, as usual in fancy pieces of the kind, contrive the very means for doing so. Both, according to the easy plan of story-building implied in this remark, resolve to play shepherd and shepherdess in an Arcadia of their own, and accordingly find themselves in a forest together, making love to each other "incontinently." As a matter of course, the King comes hunting in the forest, and takes the unknown shepherdess to court, to perform in an Arcadian *fête* of his own; thither the Chevalier follows her, to exhibit himself in a picture-frame as his own portrait, and to be made happy in the way originally intended by His Majesty. There is much tenderness and poetic feeling in the dialogue of this charming little drama, which was deservedly received with great applause.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A "slip" has been obligingly forwarded to us, in which the arrangements made for the Norwich Festival up to this time are announced. The meeting will commence on September the 17th, with a cheap evening performance of 'The Creation.' On the Tuesday evening an act of the concert will be devoted to a selection from Gluck's 'Armide' (the same, we understand, as the one produced at the Cologne Festival two years ago); on Wednesday morning, Spohr's 'Last Judgment' and 'The Dettingen Te Deum,'—in the evening, Dr. Bennett's 'May Queen'; on Thursday morning, Herr Molique's 'Abraham,'—in the evening, Mr. Benedict's 'Undine'; on Friday morning, 'The Messiah.' The singers already engaged are, Madame Novello, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, and Santley, and Mr. and Mrs. Weiss. The programme promises a festival of more than ordinary interest.

The success of Mr. Wallace's opera at Covent Garden has led to the extension of the English season for nine nights longer than those originally announced.

It was mentioned some time since that plans were in contemplation for re-making, rather than repairing, the York Minster organ, the state of which has from the first been unsatisfactory. A specification of the "root and branch" reforms about to be carried out is now before us. This promises a complete and well-balanced instrument, containing all the modern improvements, but with the inferior matter that had been introduced from time to time removed. So that after four times the money originally necessary has been spent (according to the delightfully lavish fashion of England), there may be some hope of the instrument at last becoming what it has so long been erroneously reputed.

A new organ is about to be placed in St. Alban's Abbey Church.

The grand organ placed the other day in the Cathedral at Rouen, from the factory of those excellent builders, M. Merklin Schutze & Co., has been "opened" (as our English phrase is) with great ceremony, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The players were MM. Batiste, De Vilbac and Lemmens.

The following note contains information which will be welcome to all lovers of Handel:—

"11, Newman Street, March 14.

"The very kind manner in which you have reminded the Committee of the Handel College of the duty they have undertaken, as appears in your paragraph [page 348, No. 1689], induces me to write, and assure you that there is no lack of in-

terest or zeal on their part, and that the appearance of delay has been solely occasioned by an application being made to 'the donor of the land' for a transfer of the same, on conditions considered alike beneficial to the donor and the interest of the undertaking. I believe it will not be considered a breach of confidence on my part to state that this is now being accomplished, and will be submitted to the Committee forthwith.

"I am, &c., WILLIAM LOCKYER, Secretary."
We are obliged to a Correspondent for his communication on a matter which is growing into musical interest:—

"March 7.
"Having observed in the last number of the *Athenæum* an allusion to M. Pleyel's "Pedalier," it may be worth mentioning, that some time since I had a more compact and less cumbersome instrument of this kind constructed, in which the 16 ft. and 8 ft. strings (to speak in organ language), which are played by the pedal keys, are strung on the back of the pianoforte sound-board, thus involving only six inches additional depth beyond that of an ordinary cottage pianoforte. This idea was successfully carried out for me by Mr. G. Russell, and the instrument answers admirably for such organ practice as requires only a single manual with pedal.

"E. G. M."
—It may be mentioned by way of postscript, that this pedal fancy, as adjusted to a pianoforte, was suggested (unless memory plays tricks) so far back as 1842-3, to Parisian makers of instruments, by Dr. Liszt. While our Correspondent accredits it for organ practice as a valuable assistance, we must repeat, that a piano with pedals, though it may represent, can no more supersede the organ, than do the harmoniums, now so fertile in discord. The old, clumsy, complicated, grand, regal instrument has its own conditions and its own inconsistencies.

A new *Cantata*, by Mr. Macfarren, on an English subject, with words by Mr. Oxenford, is in the press.

It is said, on good authority, that with Mdle. Piccolomini's tour in the provinces of England her theatrical career will terminate.—We understand that Mr. Gye intends to produce, not M. Gounod's 'Faust,' as has been rumoured, but the 'Herculeum' of M. David. Our opinion of the wisdom of such a preference need not be given. The book of M. David's opera (though its original idea of presenting "the Last Judgment" was tamed out of it, as rather too strong for even French digestion of irreverence) will, we fancy, have to be clipped and changed again ere it passes our censorship. This in itself is a serious drawback to a new work, were the music as valuable as M. David's is the reverse. Not all Signor Rossini's splendour, lavished to its utmost on that incomparable second *finale*, can keep his 'Moïse' on our Italian stage, owing to the transformations of the story rendered necessary for England.

'Le Jugement de Dieu,' the grand opera by M. Morel, written expressly for the town of Marseilles, of which he is chief musical director, has been produced there, and is said to have equalled expectation.—A matter of smaller moment, still interesting, has been the production, at Saint-Etienne, of a two-act opera, by M. Dard, who is also a local professor.

'Pierre de Medicis,' the new opera by Prince J. Poniatowski, has been just produced at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris. The music seems to be utterly insufficient to the high place of its present promotion. A Golconda is said to have been spent on the dresses and scenery. The singers are Madame and M. Gueynard, MM. Obin and Bonnehée.

It seems like almost half a century since the decease of Weigl, the German opera composer, whose 'Schweitzer Familie' and 'Amor Marinaro' had, in their day, vogue enough to pass into England. Yet his name, as an utterly by-gone musician, has been recalled to us by a notice in the foreign journals, that his widow has just died at Vienna, aged eighty-five.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. S.—Eriennach—W. G.—T. M.—E. E.—J. P.—R. C. G.—J. W.—Rhea—W. O.—W. H.—J. C. G.—H. & S.—William Glover—received.

Erratum.—Page 331, col. 3, line 43, for "five" read 500.

Price One Shilling.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. V., MARCH, 1860, is now ready.

CONTENTS.

- I. TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. Chaps. 12 and 13.
- II. THE GRENVILLES: Government by Families. By G. S. VERABLE.
- III. ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. By HERBERT COLERIDGE.
- IV. GOETHE AND FREDERIKA.
- V. THE "IDEA" OF NATIONALITY: SAVOY. By J. M. LUDLOW.
- VI. THE REVIVALS OF 1859. By the Rev. J. L. DAVIES.
- VII. A CHAPTER OF MODERN KNIGHT-ERRANDRY. By PERCY GRAY.
- VIII. CLASSICAL MUSIC AND BRITISH MUSICAL TASTE.
- IX. MY CHILD-PASSENGER. By ROBERT PATON.
- X. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LAUGHTER. By HERBERT SPENCER.
- XI. SELF-HELP.
- XII. M. DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL. By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY.

3 vols. 12. 12s. 6d.

Yes and No; Glimpses of the

GREAT CONFLICT.

"A most extraordinary novel.... far above the average order."
"The best work of its class we have met for a long time."
"Has the stamp of all the higher attributes of authorship."
"Of singular power."—*Bell's Messenger*.

Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Platonic Dialogues, for Eng-

LISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D.

*A SECOND VOLUME IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 8vo.

Blanche Lisle, and other Poems.

[In the Press.]

Crown 8vo.

Artist and Craftsman.

[In the Press.]

Royal 8vo.

One Hundred and Fifty Original

PSALM and HYMN TUNES. By ARTHUR WOLFE, Fellow and Tutor of Clare College, Cambridge.

Nearly ready.

Royal 16mo.

My First Journal: a Book for

Children. With Frontispiece. By GEORGINA M. CRAIK, Author of 'Lost and Won,' &c.

[Nearly ready.]

SECOND EDITION.—Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

George Brimley's Essays. Edited

by W. G. CLARK, M.A., Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. With Portrait.

[Next week.]

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

By the Sea. Poems. By E.

SANDARS, B.A. Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

"We do not wish to flatter Mr. Sandars, but we speak the truth when we say that we hardly know any younger poet of the present day who has given more promise for the future than the author of this volume.... And this is our pleasant task to-day;.... and we can offer much gratification to all who will peruse his volume."

Literary Gazette.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

A Sequel to the Inquiry, 'What is

REVELATION?' A Series of Letters in Reply to Mr. Mansel's Examination of Strictures on the Hampton Lectures. By F. D. MAURICE, M.A.

Lately published, by the same Author.

What is Revelation? A Series

of Sermons. To which is added, Letters to a Theological Student on the Hampton Lectures of Mr. Mansel. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

Crown 8vo. cloth, red edges, 10s. 6d.

Memorials of Harrow Sundays:

a Selection of Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Head Master. With a View of the Interior of the Chapel.

"A more fitting testimonial to the author's qualifications to conduct a large public school, or of the affectionate estimate in which his exertions have been held, could scarcely be presented than by the contents of this volume.... Dr. Vaughan has with singular tact blended deep thought and analytical investigation of principles with interesting earnestness and eloquent simplicity."

John Bull.

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge, and
23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. The HISTORY of VENICE. By W. CAREW HAZLITT. To be completed in 4 vols. 8vo.

Vols. I. and II. (thoroughly revised), with numerous Additions, and with Two Maps, will shortly be published.

Vols. III. and IV. (completing the Work) will be published during the present year.

2. The LIFE of EDMOND MALONE (Editor of Shakspeare): with Selections from his Manuscript Anecdotes. By Sir JAMES PRIOR, Author of 'The Life of Edmund Burke,' 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith,' &c. 8vo. with Portrait, 14s. cloth. [Now ready.]

3. The BOOK of JOB in ENGLISH VERSE. By the Right Hon. the EARL of WINCHELSEA. [Nearly ready.]

4. The LIFE of ROBERT OWEN. By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT, Author of 'Social Innovators and Their Schemes.' Post 8vo. cloth. [Nearly ready.]

5. "IS IT NOT WRITTEN?" or, the Scripture Testimony against Romanism. By EDWARD S. PRYCE, A.B. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth. [Now ready.]

6. The RELIGIOUS ASPECTS of HINDU PHILOSOPHY. By the Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, Author of 'Missions in South India.' Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

7. NETLEY HALL; or, the Wife's Sister. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

NEW NOVELS.

MR. HAWTHORNE'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, at all the Libraries.

TRANSFORMATION; or, the Romance of Monte Beni. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Author of 'The Scarlet Letter,' &c. 3 vols.

"One of the most remarkable novels that 1860 is likely to give us, either from English, French, or American sources. Such an Italian tale we have not had since Herr Andersen wrote his 'Imprisonment.'"
—*Athenæum*.

"Never before (unless our memory be greatly at fault) has Italy inspired a romance writer with a work like 'Transformation,' so composite in its elements and so perfect in their organic harmony."
—*Spectator*.

GREYMORE: a Story of Country

Life. 3 vols.

"The Author of 'Greymore' is fairly entitled to our congratulations on her first appearance as a writer of fiction. Her volumes contain much that is positively good in performance and better still in promise."
—*Spectator*.

The COUSINS' COURTSHIP.

By J. R. WISE. 2 vols.

"The Cousins' Courtship' is a kind of prose idyll, in which an earnest, pure, simple love is developed in a quiet, every-day fashion, without any hysterical romance. Its cleverness, its genial tone, its playful satire, its scholarly, yet perfectly easy and natural language, with its vivid portraiture of water and forest scenery, entitle 'The Cousins' Courtship' to a grateful recognition from the large novel-reading public."
—*Spectator*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW WORKS ON GARDENING.

Culture of Flowers and Plants.

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. In 1 thick vol. With beautifully coloured Frontispiece, by GEORGE ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. [This day.]

Culture of Fruits and Vegetables.

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. In 1 thick vol. With beautifully coloured Frontispiece, by GEORGE ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. [This day.]

Manual of Practical Gardening.

Containing plain and simple Instructions for every Operation connected with the Culture of the Ground, and including Landscape Gardening. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. With Coloured Design of a Landscape Garden. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Gardener's Every-day Book,

Being plain Directions for the Practical Management of every Department of Horticulture and Floriculture. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. With Coloured Design of an Ornamental Greenhouse or Conservatory. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Gardener's and Farmer's Reason Why:

A Popular Handbook in Question and Answer, containing some thousands of Reasons, assigned by DAVY, LIEBIG, FORBES, VOELCKER, JOHNSTON, SINCLAIR, &c. for various Facts and Phenomena in the Cultivation of Vegetables and Tillage of the Soil. The Authority for each Theory or Experiment is given in every instance, to impart confidence to the Practical Operator. By the Author of 'Enquire Within upon Everything.' Many Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. [On the 26th.]

Handy Book on Gardening,

And the GOLDEN RULES for GARDENERS.

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Fifth Edition. With Garden Memoranda for each Month. Crown 8vo. cloth, limp, 1s. [This day.]

Gardening for the Million,

And AMATEUR'S and COTTAGER'S GUIDE.

Carefully Revised and Corrected to the Present Time. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Nineteenth Edition. Demy 12mo. cloth, limp, 6d.

Nearly 100,000 copies have been sold of this Manual. [On the 26th.]

Properties of Flowers and Plants,

Being the acknowledged standard of Perfection. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth, limp, 1s.

Every Man His Own Gardener:

A Complete GARDENER'S CALENDAR and GENERAL DIRECTORY. By T. MAWE and J. ABERCROMBIE. With Additions and Corrections by GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. 1 vol. Demy 12mo. cloth, 6s.

The Gardener:

A Handbook for the Profession as well as the Amateur. With a Calendar for Monthly Operations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

SEPARATE TREATISES, crown 8vo. 6d. each, on the

Culture of Flowers and Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables.

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. These include the

ROSE, &c.	GRAPE VINE, &c.
TULIP, &c.	PEACH, &c.
CARNATION, &c.	STRAWBERRY, &c.
RHODODENDRON, &c.	CHERRY, &c.
GERANIUM, &c.	PEAR, &c.
DAHLIA, &c.	ORANGE, &c.
PANSY, &c.	PINE, &c.
RANUNCULUS, &c.	CUCUMBER, &c.
BALSAM, &c.	CABBAGE, &c.
CAMELLIA, &c.	ASPARAGUS, &c.
CALCEOLARIA, &c.	HERBS, &c.
ANEMONE, &c.	SALADS, &c.

Each of the Treatises is complete in itself.

[Just completed.]

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT,
65, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

NEW WORKS

JUST PUBLISHED BY

MR. BENTLEY.

New Burlington-street, March, 1860.

I.

The LIVES of the PRINCES of WALES.

By Dr. DORAN, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England.' Is now ready, in post 8vo. with an Illustration, 12s. 6d.

"The records of English junior royalty abound in romance and variety. There is a sparkle of interest in all, from the days of high feasting at Caernarvon to those of high play and high drinking at Brooke's, under the auspices of George Augustus Frederick, and Dr. Duran is the writer to elicit all that is pleasant and curious in the archives of the princely epochs. He has been to the right sources, and traced our kings faithfully to their cradles. Though abounding in gossip, this book is of absolute value. We invite the reader to take this very agreeable book in hand." *Athenæum*.

II.

The SEASON TICKET.

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Sparkling, vivacious, and never flagging, the dialogue and the descriptions flow on. Humour underlies nearly every page. Nobody who wishes thoroughly to enjoy a literary treat will pass this book by."—*Morning Chronicle*.

III.

SAY and SEAL. By the Author of

'The Wide, Wide World.' Library Edition, crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 7s. 6d. Cheap Popular Edition, The Twentieth Thousand. Small 8vo. with an Illustration, 3s.

IV.

PRESENT AND PAST CONDITION OF HUNGARY.

HUNGARY from 1848 to 1860. By M.

SZEMERE, late Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers in Hungary. Post 8vo. 6s.

V.

NEW WORK EDITED BY DR. CUMMING.

THE AMERICAN PASTOR in EUROPE.

By the Rev. Dr. CROSS. Edited by the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Dr. Cross is a Wesleyan preacher, joyous, genial, and broad-hearted, and entertaining when narrating his adventures. We shall be glad to meet him again for his heartiness, healthy instinct, and sound, solid English qualities."—*Leader*.

VI.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of A SEAMAN.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Vol. I. (complete in Two.) Third Thousand.

8vo. 14s.

"A valuable contribution to the historical literature of England. Literature and history alike will sustain a great loss if this Autobiography is not completed."—*Blackwood*.

"It will take its place with Collingwood's Letters and our best naval histories."—*Athenæum*.

"This work will imprint itself on the memory for ever. It is an admirable contribution to the naval history of England."—*Spectator*.

VII.

THE NEW NATIONAL EDIFICES.

PAGAN or CHRISTIAN? being Notes

for the General Public on our National Architecture. By W. J. COCKBURN MUIR. Post 8vo. 5s.

"We have read with much interest this able little work, in which the author enters very fully upon the question of our National Architecture. It contains many valuable suggestions."—*Notes and Queries*.

VIII.

The GORDIAN KNOT. By Shirley

BROOKS, Author of 'Miss Violet and Her Offers' 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 12s.

"It is not often a book is likely to get less credit than it deserves, but 'The Gordian Knot' may form an exception. It is so much superior to the run of books that it deserves not to be rated at their level."—*Saturday Review*.

IX.

STEP by STEP. From the German, by

MARIA NATHUSIUS. Boards, Half-a-Crown; cloth, 2s.

"A work of such an admirable tone that it can scarcely be read without the most wholesome influence."—*Brighton Herald*.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST of NEW WORKS—continued.

X.

The DIARIES and CORRESPONDENCE

of the RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE. Edited by the Rev. LEVESON VERNON HARCOURT. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 30s.

"It contains the history of an eventful period, written by one who knew much that was hidden from the outer world." *Athenæum*.

"Rose's frequent conversations with George III. will be the most popular part of the work. The King's remarks and his gossip must have been often amusing."—*Saturday Review*.

XI.

NEW EDITION of "THE ILLUSTRATED INGOLDSBY."

The INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth

and MARVELS. 3 vols. with all the Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, 15s.

XII.

The SHAKSPERE QUESTION: an

Inquiry into the Genuineness of the MS. Corrections in Mr. J. P. Collier's Annotated Shakspeare, Folio, 1639, and of certain Shaksperian Documents likewise published by Mr. Collier. By N. E. S. A. HAMILTON. Quarto, with Facsimiles, 6s.

XIII.

The GREAT TRIBULATION; or, Things

Coming on the Earth. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Eleventh Thousand. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"The most eloquent and masterly of all Dr. Cumming's works."—*Press*.

XIV.

NEW VOLUME of "BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS."

The THREE CLERKS. By Anthony

TROLLOPE, Author of 'Barhester Towers.' Forming Vol. II. of 'BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.' Cloth boards, 3s. 6d.; cloth, 4s.

"There are scenes from family life, more true, more pathetic and more skilfully sustained than any that can be found, except in the writings of famous novelists."—*Saturday Review*.

XV.

WOMEN ARTISTS of all AGES and

COUNTRIES. By Mrs. E. F. ELLETT, Author of 'Pioneer Women of the West.' Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"A book that was positively wanted, and is replete with information."—*Press*.

"A series of biographies, interspersed with descriptive passages, constituting a bird's-eye view of the groups of women who in one age or another have distinguished themselves. Some of the episodes are not a little interesting."—*Athenæum*.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-

street.
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR MARCH.

I.

HOW WE SPENT THE AUTUMN OF 1859.

By the Authors of 'THE TIMELY RETREAT.' Post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

II.

THE LIFE AND LABOURS OF SIR CHARLES BELL.

By Dr. PICHOT, from the French. Crown 8vo.

III.

AN ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY IN THE AUTUMN OF 1854.

By ISAAC HAYES, Surgeon of the Second Grinnell Expedition. Small 8vo. with a Map.

IV.

LEONORE; or, the LITTLE COUNTESS.

By the Author of 'THE MYRTLE and the HEATHER.' Post 8vo.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—
NEW MODEL OBLIQUE GRAND PIANO, and every
description, warranted.

Lists of Prices and Terms for Hire, post free.
201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—
Description and Lists of Prices, post free.
Also, Second-hand Harmoniums in great variety.
201, Regent-street.

PATENT 6l. 6s. WHEATSTONE'S 5-OC-
TAVE HARMONIUM, in Oak Case, has Double Pedals,
with soft, agreeable quality of tone.—Manufactured by the Pa-
tentees, WHEATSTONE & Co. 50, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved
COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, 2l. 2s.; Student's, 3l. 13s. 6d.
"Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are
excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially."—*House-*
hold Words, No. 315.—"A Second-hand Microscope, with Cabinet
of Slides, for SALE. Great Eastern—Microscopic Photograph of
the Great Ship, sent post free for 20 stamps.

This day, Part IV., price 4s. Part V. in the press,
DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL ECO-
NOMY: Biographical, Bibliographical, Historical, and
Practical.

Principal Contents:—Bullion Report—Burke—Burton—Cairnes
—Calvin—Capital, introducing the conception of Motion into
Political Economy—Capps—Cardwell—Carey. By HENRY
DUNNING MACLEOD, Esq.

"A master in this branch of Science."—*Michel Chevalier*.
London: Longman and Co.

A NEW AND FINAL EDITION OF

THE PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA: with a
New Supplementary Volume. Illustrated by more than
Six Thousand Original Engravings. Thirty Volumes bound in
Seventeen, price Five Guineas.

The CYCLOPÆDIA and the ORIGINAL SUPPLEMENT
being out of print, the Proprietors, to meet the continued demand,
have printed a limited Edition, from the stereotype plates of the
Twenty-nine Volumes. The paper and print are, for the first
time, of uniform excellence. The Second Supplement is entirely
new, and embraces every addition to the sum of human know-
ledge during the last twelve years. The Thirty Volumes, bound
in Seventeen, and extending beyond 16,000 pages, form a complete
Library of reference on all subjects of Art, Science, and Literature.
The sum of 40,000l. has been expended on Authorship and Engrav-
ings alone.

James Sangster & Co. 26, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

MESSRS.

BLACKWOOD & SONS'
BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

1.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ADAM BEDE.'
The Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot,
Author of 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' and 'Adam Bede.' In
3 vols. post 8vo.

2.

St. Stephen's: a Poem. Originally pub-
lished in *Blackwood's Magazine*. [In a few days.]

3.

NEW EDITION OF THE LIBRARY EDITION OF
The History of Europe, from the Com-
mencement of the French Revolution to the Battle of Water-
loo. By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L. In
14 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits.

4.

Lectures on Logic. By Sir William
HAMILTON, Bart. Edited by the Rev. H. L. MANSEL,
B.D. and JOHN VEITCH, A.M. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s.

5.

Lectures on the History of the Church of
SCOTLAND. By the late Rev. JOHN LEE, D.D. LL.D.
Principal of the University of Edinburgh. In 2 vols. 8vo.

6.

Physiology of Common Life. By G. H.
LEWES, Author of 'Life of Goethe,' 'Sea-Side Studies,' &c.
In 2 vols. with numerous Illustrations, uniform with 'Che-
mistry of Common Life.' [Next week.]

7.

A CHEAP EDITION.

Sea-Side Studies. By George Henry
LEWES, Author of 'Physiology of Common Life,' &c.
[Next week.]

8.

The Book of Farm Buildings: their
Arrangement and Construction. By HENRY STEPHENS,
F.R.S.E. and R. SCOTT BURN. In large 8vo. with nume-
rous Engravings.

9.

Fleets and Navies. By Capt. Charles
HAMLEY, R.M. Originally published in *Blackwood's Maga-*
zine. Crown 8vo. [In a few days.]

45, GEORGE-STREET, Edinburgh, and 37, PATER-
NOSTER-ROW, London.

THE WALTER SCOTT OF ITALY.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

FOLCHETTO MALESPINA; OR, THE SIEGE OF TORTONA:

A Historical Romance of the Twelfth Century. From the Italian of VARESE.

"This novel, the best perhaps that has come from the pen of Varese. To those who are searching
for a well-written and not uninteresting tale, attempting to portray feudal life in Italy in the twelfth
century, we can recommend 'Folchetto Malespina.' It forcibly reminds the reader of Sir Walter
Scott's productions."—ATHENÆUM.

"This tale is characterized by considerable powers of description, dramatic vigour, and good
healthful sense. The description of the siege of Tortona and its results is an historical picture of
great vivacity and power."—TAUNTON COURIER.

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and at the Libraries.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW WORKS.

Crown 8vo. price 4s.

POEMS BEFORE CONGRESS.

By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

[This day.]

Crown 8vo. price 6d.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN THEATRES:

A Speech delivered by the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 24th of February.
Corrected by Himself. With a Preface.

[This day.]

2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

POEMS, TRAGEDIES, AND ESSAYS.

By WILLIAM CALDWELL ROSCOE.

Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by his Brother-in-Law, RICHARD HOLT HUTTON. [On the 30th.]

Demy 8vo. price 2s.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNREFORMED PARLIA- MENT, AND ITS LESSONS.

By WALTER BAGEHOT.

Reprinted from *The National Review*.

Crown 8vo. 7s.

LYRICS AND LEGENDS OF ROME:

WITH A PROLOGUE ON "THE SEASON," AND EPILOGUE ON NAPLES.

By IDEA.

[This day.]

Price One Shilling, No. 4, to be completed in Twelve Monthly Numbers,

"ONE OF THEM."

By CHARLES LEVER.

With ILLUSTRATIONS by "PHIZ."

In folio, price 12s.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE HUMAN AND ANIMAL FRAME.

With Ten large Tinted Lithographs.

By WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F.L.S. F.G.S.

[This day.]

2 vols. 8vo. cloth, 40s.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

By CHARLES DUKE YONGE.

With Portrait, Plans, and Maps.

Third Edition, demy 8vo. with a Map, price 15s.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

NEW WORK ON SEAMANSHIP.

Now ready, in 8vo. with 150 Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.

THE NAVAL CADET'S GUIDE AND SEAMAN'S COMPANION;

Containing Practical Rules for Fitting and Placing Riggings, Managing Sails, &c.; also, complete Illustrations of all Standing Rigging, the Knots, Bends, and Hitches in use; and a Catechism on Rigging Ships, Boat Sailing, Bending, Reefing, and Furling Sails, Working Anchor Gear, Manœuvring, &c. Used on Board H.M.'s Training Ship Britannia.

By GEORGE S. NARES, Lieut. Royal Navy.

Portsea: JAMES GRIFFIN. London: LONGMAN & Co.

LORD MACAULAY.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

BIOGRAPHIES† BY LORD MACAULAY,

Contributed to the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA*.

With a Sketch of his Parliamentary Connexion with Edinburgh, and Extracts from his Letters and Speeches.

† **ATTERBURY—BUNYAN—GOLDSMITH—JOHNSON—WM. PITT.**

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK; and all Booksellers.

Next Week will be published, in royal 8vo. price 28s.

COMPENDIUM OF
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH LAW.

STATING THEIR DIFFERENCES.

With a *DICTIONARY* of PARALLEL TERMS and PHRASES. •By JAMES PATERSON, M.A.,
Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

£100 PRIZE TALE.

TWELFTH THOUSAND, JUST PUBLISHED,

Price, post free, in paper covers, 1s.; on fine paper, in cloth binding, 2s.

DANESBURY HOUSE.

By MRS. HENRY WOOD.

Being the Temperance Tale for which 100l. was unanimously awarded by the adjudicators.

So great has been the demand for this Volume, that the First and Second Editions were exhausted in Fifteen Days.

Glasgow: SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, 108, Hope-street.

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT, and W. TWEEDIE.

In a few days, in 2 vols. cloth, price 21s.

With Sixteen Fine and Characteristic Engravings on Wood,

By CHARLES ALTAMONT DOYLE and the BROTHERS DALZIEL.

THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY.

By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON.

A SERIES of MEMOIRS of the MOST CELEBRATED WOMEN who, in virtue of their Wit, Strength of Mind, or Beauty, have taken a lead in the Literary, Political, and Court Circles of the last two and present centuries, in England and France; who have been the intimate Friends of Great Men, or taken a prominent part in Great Movements; with Notices and Anecdotes of their principal Contemporaries, and Reviews of the Character of the Society in which they moved and shone. The Choice has been made among those Women who have not purely Historic Names, but whose Lives, Letters, and Memoirs serve to illustrate, in the most interesting manner, the History of their Day, and whose Private Careers form in themselves Subjects of peculiar interest.

Contents of Volume I.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
MADAME ROLAND.
LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.
GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

LETITIA ELIZABETH LONDON (L. E. L.).
MADAME DE SEIGNÉ.
SYDNEY, LADY MORGAN.
JANE, DUCHESS OF GORDON.

Contents of Volume II.

MADAME RÉCAMIER.
LADY HERVEY.
MADAME DE STAËL.
MRS. THRALL-PIOZZI.
LADY CAROLINE LAND.

ANN SEYMOUR DAMER.
LA MARQUISE DU DEFFAND.
MRS. ELIZABETH MONTAGU.
MARY, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.
LA MARQUISE DE MAINTENON.

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS, 9, St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street, E.C.

T. ROSS, SON and SUCCESSOR of the late **ANDREW ROSS**, Optician, respectfully informs the Public that **MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c.** of the most perfect description, may be obtained, as heretofore, at the Old Establishment, 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
Catalogues may be had on application.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.—**J. H. DALLMEYER**, Son-in-Law of, and Sole Successor in this Branch of Art to, the late **MR. ANDREW ROSS**, of No. 2, Featherstone-buildings, respectfully begs to inform the Public that he **HAS REMOVED** from the above place to No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C., where HE CONTINUES to produce Instruments of the same high character as those manufactured during A. R.'s lifetime, of which he has been the exclusive maker for upwards of six years. J. H. D. also manufactures **MICROSCOPES, MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c.**, he being in full possession of A. R.'s valuable experience, together with a share of the implements used for their production; and from his own labours in the field of theoretical Optics, he has been enabled to effect further improvements, thus rendering him worthy of a portion of the patronage bestowed upon his late Father-in-Law.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

Having established a large Factory with Steam-power, are now able to reduce the price of their Microscopes, which gained

THE COUNCIL MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851, and
THE FIRST-CLASS MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPE,

Price 10l.

Additional Apparatus, 5l.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

Price, Walnut wood £3 10 0

Mahogany 3 3 0

For full description, see *ATHENÆUM*, August 28, 1855, p. 360.GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC
COLOUR TOP.

MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL, No. XXVI.

Recreative Science, Part 2.

Price, in Plain Box £1 1 0

Best Box 1 5 0

Extra set of Rotating Discs 0 5 0

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE
MICROSCOPE.See *MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL*, No. XXIII. p. 59.

Price, in Leather Case £0 7 6

Catalogues, &c. may be had on application.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Stereoscopic Photographs of the Moon.

WARREN DE LA RUE, Esq. F.R.S., having placed in our hands the Lunar Negative Photographs, formed by Mr. R. HOWLETT, now deceased, we are enabled to supply Stereoscopic Pictures on Glass at Half-a-Guinea each, which may be obtained either at our Establishment, or of any respectable Optician or Photographic Publisher.

SMITH, BECK & BECK, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COM-
PANY (FIRE and LIFE), 37, CORNHILL, LONDON.
GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH, and DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Established 1824. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Governor.

His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON and BRANDON.

London Board.

Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD, President,
and Eight Acting Directors.

Facts and Figures.

Capital paid up, and undivided Profits £253,224
Accumulated Life Fund 457,438
Annual Revenue from all sources, upwards of 120,000
Amount of Life Insurance in force 3,000,000
The New Life Policies issued during the year ending
1st August, 1859, were 532.
Sums insured thereby £252,740 0 0
Yielding of New Premiums 7,534 1 0

The Funds of the Company are securely invested, chiefly upon Mortgage and real Securities, and in the Government and Public Funds.

The next investigation into the Life Department and Declaration of Bonus will be made as at August, 1861, and parties taking out Policies before 1st August, 1860, will participate in one year's additional Bonus over later entrants.
No extra Premium charged for Members of Volunteer or Rifle Corps, so long as they remain within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Forms of Proposals and Prospectuses, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at the Office, or from any of the Company's Agents.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
37, Cornhill, London, February, 1860.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821.

Directors.
HENRY HULBE BEBENS, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY VIGNE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Chas. Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Wm. H. Farquhar, Bt. M.P.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.
John Harvey, Esq.
John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P.
John Labouchere, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.

Auditors.
Lewis Lloyd, Esq.
John Henry Smith, Esq.
Thos. Tallenach, Esq. Secretary.—Samuel Brown, Esq. **Actuary.**

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers *Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, with Quinquennial Division, or a Low Rate of Premium* without participation of Profits.
 The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.
 At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Retentionary Bonus added to the Policies have exceeded 313,000.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of £4,500,000. The Income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than 300,000, and the Life Assurance Fund after division of profits independent of the Guarantee Capital exceeded 1,250,000.

LOCAL MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra premium is required for service therein.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.
LOANS granted on life policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case value not under 50.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamp.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Fire Policies which expire at Lady Day must be renewed with the same day at the Office, or with Mr. Sams, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1854.

(Branch Offices: EDINBURGH, IPSWICH, AND BURY ST. EDMUNDS.)

Capital—FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.

Directors.
James Helme, Esq.
John Irving, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Jos. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
L. N. de Rothschild, Esq. M.P.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles G. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Charles Buxton, Esq. M.P.
Sir George Canning, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Charles Gibbs, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. M.P.

LIFE ASSURANCES are granted under an extensive variety of forms, with or without participation at moderate premiums; the rates for the younger ages being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable Offices.

ACTUAL SERVICE RISK, within the United Kingdom, in Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps, and in the Militia, is covered by the Company's Policies.

FIRE ASSURANCES, both at Home and Abroad, are accepted at very moderate Premiums.

The Assured participate in the Fire Profits in respect of Policies in force for the complete year. The return for the past Quinquennial period is in course of distribution.

FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.

* * * The Receipts for the RENEWAL PREMIUMS due at LADY-DAY are ready for delivery in Town and throughout the Country.

MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament.

At the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 24th of November 1859, it was shown that on the 30th of June last—

The Number of Policies in force was 6,310
 The Amount Insured was £3,221,390 5
 The Annual Income was 181,363 7 7

The new business transacted during the last five years amounts to £48,798, 10s. 11d., showing an average yearly amount of new business of nearly

HALF A MILLION STERLING.
 The Society has paid for claims by death, since its establishment in 1841, not less a sum than 203,618.

HEALTHY LIVES.—Assurances are effected at home or abroad at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and Civilians proceeding to India may insure their lives on the most favourable terms, and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

NAVAL MEN AND MASTER MARINERS are assured at equitable rates for life, or for a voyage.

VOLUNTEERS.—No extra charge for persons serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

RESIDENCE ABROAD.—Greater facilities are given for residence in the Colonies, &c. than by most other Companies.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed tables, based on extensive data, and a reduction of the premium is made when the cause for an increased rate of premium has ceased.

STAMP DUTY.—Policies issued free of every charge but the premiums.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or on application to any of the Society's agents.

G. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

February 23, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOOKS for the TRANSFER of SHARES in this Society are CLOSED, and will RE-OPEN on Wednesday, the 11th day of April next.

The Dividends for the year 1859 will be payable on and after Monday, the 9th day of April next, by order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE

Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by Accident of some description.
 No Extra premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

This Company also, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO., WILLIAM J. VIAN, Office, 5, Old Broad-st., E.C. Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1860.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY was held within the Company's Offices, 64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH, on MONDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1860, in terms of the Constitution of the Company.

Sir ARCHIBALD ISLAY CAMPBELL, Bart. One of the Extraordinary Directors, in the Chair.

A Report by the Directors was read, in which the following results were communicated.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 The PREMIUMS received during the year 1859 amounted, deducting Re-insurances, to £35,322 10 5

Being 4,968*l.* 14s. above the Receipts of last year.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
 605 NEW POLICIES had been issued, Assuring the sum of £449,913 0 6

And paying of ANNUAL PREMIUMS £14,070 1 0

Being a considerable increase above any former year.

The amount of CLAIMS under Policies emerged by death, was £48,650 0 0

In the ANNUITY BUSINESS, 26 Bonds had been granted, for which was received the sum of £19,073 17 3

The ACCUMULATED FUND now amounts to .. £1,081,454 0 0

And the ANNUAL REVENUE to £179,088 11 11

This being the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, the Directors submitted a Vidimus of the Transactions of the Company since its establishment in 1809, which exhibited the following results:—

The Company had paid to the Representatives of deceased Assured 1,346,455*l.* and had allocated to Policies as Bonus out of Profits, the sum of 613,958*l.* 2*l.* 11d.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by G. Warrender, Esq., younger, of Leochend, the Report was unanimously approved, and the usual dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company declared, free of Income-Tax, payable on Monday, the 2nd of April next.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Local Boards and Agents, and also to the Directors.

The Extraordinary and Ordinary Directors were then elected, and on the motion of LORD VOUNT MELVILLE, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Chairman.

HEAD OFFICE—64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICE—4, NEW BANK-BUILDINGS, LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICES.
 GLASGOW—102, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
 DUBLIN—67, SACKVILLE-STREET.
 MANCHESTER—CROSS-STREET.
 LIVERPOOL—EXCHANGE. NEWCASTLE—SANDHILL.

OFFICE-DEARERS.
 All of whom are Shareholders.

President.
 His Grace the DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.
 The Most Noble the MARQUIS of ABERCORN, K.G.
 The Right Honourable the EARL of STAIR.

Manager—DAVID SMITH.

LONDON BOARD.
Chairman—SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman.
Deputy-Chairman—JOHN J. GLENNIE, Esq.

William Bordenale, Esq.
John Connell, Esq.
Archibald Cockburn, Esq.

P. Northall Laurie, Esq.
Peter J. T. Pearce, Esq.
Charles J. Knowles, Esq. Q.C.

Solicitor—ALEXANDER DOBIE, Esq., Lancaster-place.
Secretary—R. STRACHAN.

4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.]

THE FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-7, by which the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to their Subscriptions.
 Capital, £20,000, in 40,000 Shares of 1*l.* each.
 Deposit, 10*l.* per Share on Application, and 10*l.* on Allotment.

Directors.
J. CHALLICE, Esq. M.D., Chairman of the London Bridge Hotel Company, Southwark, **Chairman.**
BEN. SMITH, Esq. M.P., Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, Elmfield Lodge, Southall.

A. BICKNELL, Esq., Clerk-street, Burlington-gardens.
E. GOUGH, Esq. (Gough & Co.), Bank-lane and Greenwich.
CAPTAIN GILBERT KENNICOTT, R.N., Mayor of Folkestone.

G. SHEWARD, Esq., Director of the Sambre and Meuse Railway, Randolph-road, Maida-valle.
 (With power to add to their number.)

Bankers.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, Lombard-street, London.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Folkestone.

Solicitors.
Messrs. TUCKER, GREVILLE & TUCKER, 35, St. Ewiltin's-lane, London.
RICHARD HAAT, Esq., Folkestone.

Brokers.
Messrs. MACKIE, NORTH & BROWN, 29, Threadneedle-street, London.

Consulting Architect.
SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq. R.A. F.R.S., Grosvenor-street, London.

Architect and Surveyor.
JOSEPH MESSENGER, Esq., Spring-gardens, and Folkestone.

Manager of the Hotel.
Mr. G. GIOVANNINI.
Secretary—R. T. ALISON, Esq.
OFFICES—20, WALBROOK, CITY.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and enlarging the premises well known as the WEST CLIFF HOTEL, FOLKESTONE; and advantageous arrangements have been made with the Proprietor, who has agreed to sell to the Company the whole of this property by Mr. WOODHOUSE's valuation, and to take a large portion of the purchase-money in paid-up Shares.

Possession of the property will be given to the Company on Lady-day, when completion of the purchase will be effected.

From careful calculations made, the profits are estimated from 18 to 20 per cent., and the shareholders will have the benefit of the forthcoming season, at the proposed alterations, extension, and improvements will be carried out without interfering with the present establishment.

FOLKESTONE WEST CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, the 30th inst., from Residents in London, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st, from the Country, after which the allotment will immediately take place.

By order, R. T. ALISON, Secretary.

March 13, 1860.
 Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Secretary or Brokers of the Company. A deposit of 10*l.* on each Share applied for must be previously paid to the Brokers of the company; and in the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.
 —Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bisque and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronze, Candelabra, and other Art-Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices extremely moderate.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Cases, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 600 other Articles for Home and Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogues for 1860. By post for two stamps.

J. W. ALLEN (late J. W. & T. Allen), Manufacturer of Officers' Baggage Furniture and Military Outfitter (see separate Catalogue), is and 25, Strand, London, W.C.

SELLING OFF.
 Despatch Boxes, Travelling Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewellery Cases, Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Stationery Cases, superior Cutlery, &c.; also, an elegant assortment of articles suitable for presents, at very Reduced Prices, previous to alterations—the whole of the Large and Valuable STOCK of Messrs. Briggs, 87, Piccadilly, W., next door to St. James's Hall.

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs of the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process and no guarantee of quality.

29, REGENT-STREET, S.W. and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA
 THE INQUIRY—Has inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.

"Second Testimonial."—March 19th, 1858.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many buildings and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted for houses that are being erected here."

J. R. From this testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 13, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

N° 16
 THE
 with
 LAM H
 for Disen
 B E
 Send
 Watch
 BEN
 tion and
 examined,
 post.
 Money
 and 64, Ch
 MES
 LO
 LEWY ad
 designs a
 and Oran
 enabled the
 DINN
 A la
 superior ta
 Glas, equi
 THE
 COPI
 CO, Tes-M
 novel Tes
 12, 100, a
 and 12, 50
 to any rail
 free, 10
 eight miles
 THE
 (Lim
 supply
 the belly
 the cello,
 W are how
 ALIS
 A Bar
 hood con
 of Years
 PRICE of
 Miss, in
 5*l.*, Pall
 FAU
 to be pecu
 relations
 of consen
 BETT &
 named only
 WIN
 REDUC
 Sherrie, 2
 and Sherri
 10*l.*, 50
 Cash.
 THE
 The Prom
 have reduc
 the full be
 SOUTH A
 ROYAL V
 SPARKLE
 ST-JULIE
 bottles at
 Station in
 CHUB
 CHUBB
 CHUBB
 CHUBB
 Chubb
 HARV
 June
 particular
 which bear
 ZENBY, as
 and that G
 Gomme St
 printed in
 to Lazenby
 heading
 initiation
 "Wm. G. F
 SOYER
 nulation
 of Food, re
 are to be
 in the Uni
 East, Gann
 to the Ch
 Wholesale,
 Rho-sequ

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have been used freely by millions of human beings, of both sexes and all ages, in every part of the world; and while the public has long appreciated the numerous instances of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as Indigestion, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Liver Complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a fatal result. When Holloway's Ointment and Pills need speed the hope of a cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. They are peculiarly mild in their operation, and yet they never fail to attain the most prompt relief, and sooner or later to effect a complete and permanent cure.

Valuable Works, PUBLISHED OR SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES BY HENRY G. BOHN.

LORD KINGSBOROUGH'S ANTIQUITIES of MEXICO,

comprising Fac-similes of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics, preserved in the Royal Libraries of Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna; the Vatican and the Borgian Museum, at Rome; the Institute at Bologna; the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and various others; the greater part inscribed on vellum, which may be estimated at three thousand guineas! The title-page upwards of 1,000 elaborate and highly interesting Plates, accurately copied from the originals, by A. AGLIO. 9 vols. imperial folio, very neatly half-bound morocco, gilt edges, (originally pub. at the rate of 1400. unbound), now reduced to 350.

The SAME, 9 vols. with the Plates beautifully coloured, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, (originally pub. at the rate of 300 guineas unbound), now reduced to 620.

* * * The Two Additional Volumes, now first published, and forming the Eighth and Ninth of the whole Work, may be had separately, to complete the former Seven, in red boards as formerly done up, 12s. 12s.

"This work in its magnificence recalls to mind the patronage of crowned heads, and the splendour of the princely patrons of literature. It has no taint about it of author or bookseller. It comes in the astounding form of seven (now nine) volumes, imperial folio; and if, as we have heard, no copy be sold that is uncoloured, the cost of producing the whole will exceed fifty or sixty thousand pounds! This point, however, is not determined, and the publishing price will be, we believe, plain, 1800; coloured, 1700. (that is, for the seven volumes). There are two copies printed on vellum, which may be estimated at three thousand guineas! The title-page will explain the subject; but as it does not often fall to our lot to report upon such works, and as but few of our readers are likely to see it, we shall be a little more particular."

Athenæum.

SILVESTRE'S UNIVERSAL PALEOGRAPHY; or, a

Collection of Fac-similes of the Writings of every Age, taken from the most authentic Manuscripts existing in the Libraries of France, Italy, Germany, and England. By M. SILVESTRE. Containing upwards of 300 large and most beautifully executed Fac-similes, taken from Missals and other Manuscripts, most richly illuminated in the finest style of Art. New and improved Edition. 3 vols. atlas folio, elegantly half-bound morocco extra, gilt edges, 31l. 10s.

This is, perhaps, the finest book in the world, and the most interesting to the scholar and the man of taste. The number of the choicest manuscripts in Europe, and no other recommendation than to state the fact. The work cost nearly 20,000*l.* in getting up.

SILVESTRE'S UNIVERSAL PALEOGRAPHY, the

Historical and Descriptive Letter-press. By CHAMPOLLION FIGEAC and CHAMPOLLION JUN. Translated into English, with considerable Additions and Corrections, by SIR FREDERIC MADDEN. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 1*l.* 16*s.*; or half-morocco extra, gilt edges (uniform with the folio work), 2*l.* 8*s.*

MEYRICK'S PAINTED ILLUSTRATIONS of ANCIENT

ARMS and ARMOUR. A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II. with a Glossary, &c. By SIR SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. New and greatly improved Edition, corrected and enlarged throughout by the Author himself, with the assistance of Literary and Antiquarian Friends (ALBERT WAY, Esq.). 3 vols. imperial 4to. illustrated by more than 100 Plates, splendidly illuminated, mostly in gold and silver, exhibiting some of the finest specimens existing in England; also a new Plate of the Tournament of Locks and Keys. Neatly half-bound morocco, gilt extra, full gilt back and edges (pub. at 2*l.*), reduced to 1*l.* 10*s.*

"This most superb archaeological work is animated with numerous novelties, curious and historical disquisitions and brilliant and recondite learning. Learning going to Court in the full, rich costume of the Order of the Garter. Plates as fine as the monuments of Westminster Abbey. Really and truly the work is admirably executed, and deserves every eulogy."

Edinburgh Review.

MEYRICK'S ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS of AN-

cient ARMS and ARMOUR. A series of 154 very highly-finished Etchings of the Collection of GOODRICH COURT, Herefordshire, engraved by Joseph Skelton, and accompanied by Historical and Critical Disquisitions by the possessor, SIR SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, LL.D. &c. In 2 vols. imperial 4to. Portrait, half-bound morocco, uncut, top edges gilt (pub. at 1*l.* 11*s.*), reduced to 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

SIBTHORP'S FLORA GRÆCA, the most Costly and

Magnificent Botanical Work ever published. 10 vols. folio, with 1,000 beautifully coloured Plates, half bound morocco (pub. at 25*l.*), reduced to 6*l.*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S GRAPHIC WORKS, 300

beautiful Engravings (comprising nearly 400 subjects) after this delightful Painter, engraved on steel by W. Reynolds. 3 vols. folio, elegantly half-bound morocco, gilt edges (pub. at 36*l.*), reduced to 12*l.* 12*s.*

CLAUDE'S LIBER VERITATIS, a Collection of 300

Engravings, in imitation of the Original Drawings of Claude, by EARL OM. 3 vols. folio, elegantly half-bound morocco, gilt edges (pub. at 31*l.* 10*s.*), reduced to 10*l.* 10*s.*

GALERIE du PALAIS PITTI. In 100 livraisons, form-

ing a thick vol. super-royal folio, containing 500 fine Engravings, executed by the first Italian Artists, with descriptive Letter-press in French (pub. at 50*l.*), reduced to 3*l.*

Florence, 1837-45.

The SAME, Large Paper, proofs before the letters, 100 livraisons, imperial folio (pub. at 100*l.*), reduced to 30*l.*

GILLRAY'S CARICATURES, printed from the Original

Plates, all engraved by himself between 1779 and 1810, comprising the best Political and Humorous Satires of the Reign of George the Third, in upwards of 600 highly-spirited Engravings. 1 large vol. atlas folio (uniform with Hogarth's) half bound red morocco extra, gilt edges, 4*l.* 6*s.*

By printing these Plates two and sometimes more on a page, excepting when they are very large, and printing on both sides of the paper, the Publisher has been enabled to produce a volume as unequalled for its comprehensiveness as it is for graphic entertainment. Many of Gillray's admirers consider him, in humorous expression and forcible delineation of character, superior even to Hogarth; and it must be admitted by all, that he at least deserves a very high position in the rank of England's artists.

A VOLUME of DESCRIPTIVE LETTER-PRESS to

GILLRAY'S CARICATURES, comprising a very amusing Political History of the Reign of George the Third. By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. and K. H. M. V. A. N. Esq. In 1 thick vol. 8vo. (upwards of 500 pages), half-bound morocco, uniform with the folio volume of Caricatures (to which it refers), 1*l.* 1*s.*

HOGARTH'S WORKS, ENGRAVED by HIMSELF.

153 fine Plates, (including the two well-known "suppressed plates") with elaborate letter-press Descriptions, by J. NICHOLS. Atlas folio, elegantly half-bound morocco extra, full gilt back and gilt edges, with a secret pocket for the suppressed plates, (pub. at 50*l.*), reduced to 7*l.* 7*s.*

CONSTABLE'S GRAPHIC WORKS, comprising Forty

large and highly-finished Mezzotinto Engravings on Steel, by DAVID LUCAS, with short Descriptive Letter-press. Folio, half-bound red morocco extra, gilt edges, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

SHAW'S DRESSES and DECORATIONS of the

MIDDLE AGES, from the SEVENTH to the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. With an Historical Introduction and Descriptive Text to every Illustration; consisting of 85 Copper-plates and elaborate Woodcuts, a profusion of beautiful Initial Letters, and Examples of curious and singular Ornament enriching nearly every page of this highly-decorated work. 3 vols. imperial 8vo. the Plates carefully coloured, boards, morocco backs (pub. at 7*l.* 7*s.*), 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The SAME, 2 vols. Large Paper, imperial 4to. the Plates highly coloured and picked in with gold, boards, morocco backs (pub. at 18*l.*), 14*l.* 14*s.*

The SAME, Large Paper, imperial 4to. with the Plates highly coloured, and the whole of the Initial Letters and Illustrations picked in with gold (only 12 copies got up in this manner), morocco backs (pub. at 50*l.*), 24*l.*

* * * For Mr. Shaw's other Works, see Catalogue.

FLAXMAN'S CLASSICAL COMPOSITIONS; viz.

Homer, Hesiod, and Æschylus. 4 Parts in 1 vol. folio, morocco extra, richly gilt, 4*l.* 6*s.*

"Flaxman's unequalled Compositions from Homer, Æschylus, and Hesiod, have long been the admiration of Europe; for their simplicity and beauty the pen is quite incapable of conveying an adequate impression."—*Sir Thomas Lawrence.*

BOTTA and FLANDIN'S GREAT WORK on NINEVEH,

published at the Expense of the French Government. MONUMENTS de NINIVE, Découvertes et Dessins par P. E. BOTTA; Mesures et Dessins par E. FLANDIN. 5 vols. large folio (in sixty livraisons), containing 400 finely executed Engravings, with Letter-press Descriptions, (pub. at 90*l.*), reduced to 30*l.*

This grand work, unquestionably the most important on the subject, was superintended by a Commission of the Institute, and published by subscription at 90*l.* The entire remainder, consisting of only a few copies, is in the hands of the advertiser.

DULWICH GALLERY, a Series of 50 beautifully

coloured Plates from the most celebrated Pictures in this remarkable Collection. Executed by H. COCKBURN (Custodian). All mounted on tinted card-board in the manner of drawings. Imperial folio, including four very large additional Plates, published separately at 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* each, and not before included in the Series. In a handsome Portfolio, with morocco back, (pub. at 40*l.*), reduced to 16*l.* 10*s.*

"This is one of the most splendid and interesting of the British Picture Galleries, and has for some years been quite unobtainable, even at the full price."

HOLBEIN'S PORTRAITS of the COURT of HENRY

THE EIGHTH, a Series of 80 exquisitely beautiful Plates, engraved by Bartolozzi, Cooper, and others, and printed on tinted paper in imitation of the original and very highly-finished Drawings preserved in the Royal Collection at Windsor. With Historical and Biographical Letter-press, by EDMUND LODGE, Esq. Norroy King-at-Arms, F.R.S. &c. Published by John Chamberlaine, Esq. late Keeper of the Royal Collection of Drawings and Medals. Imperial 4to. elegantly half-bound turkey morocco, full gilt, edges gilt all round, with glazed paper to the plates, (pub. at 13*l.* 15*s.*), reduced to 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

PUGIN'S GLOSSARY of ECCLESIASTICAL ORNA-

MENT and COSTUME, setting forth the Origin, History, and Signification of the various Emblems, Devices, and Symbolical Colours, peculiar to Christian Design of the Middle Ages, with especial reference to the Decoration of the Sacred Vestments and Altar Furniture, formerly used in the English Church, illustrated by nearly 80 Plates, splendidly printed in gold and colours. Royal 4to. half morocco extra, top edges gilt, the back and sides ornamented with appropriate devices in gold, 6*s.*

PUGIN'S EXAMPLES of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,

selected from Ancient Edifices in England, consisting of Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, in large, with Historical and Descriptive Letter-press. Illustrated by 225 Engravings by Le Keux. 3 vols. 4to. cloth, (pub. at 12*l.* 13*s.*), reduced to 6*l.* 6*s.*

NICOLAS'S (Sir Harris) HISTORY of the ORDERS of

KNIGHTHOOD of the BRITISH EMPIRE: with an Account of the Medals, Crosses, and Clasp which have been conferred for Naval and Military Services; together with a History of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover. 4 vols. imp. 4to. splendidly printed and illustrated by numerous fine Woodcuts of Bages, Crosses, Collars, Stars, Medals, Ribbands, Clasp, &c. and many large Plates, illuminated in gold and colours, including full-length Portraits of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex. 38 strongly bordered in cloth, with morocco backs, (pub. at 14*l.* 15*s.*), reduced to 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

"Sir Harris Nicolas has produced the first comprehensive History of the British Orders of Knighthood; and it is one of the most elaborately prepared and splendidly printed works that ever issued from the press. The author appears to us to have neglected no sources of information, and to have exhausted them, as far as regards the general scope and purpose of his inquiry. The graphical illustrations are such as become a work of this character upon such a subject; at of course, a lavish cost. The resources of the recently revived art of wood-engraving have been combined with the new art of printing in colours, so as to produce a rich effect almost rivalling that of the mosaic illuminations. Such a book is sure of a place in every great library. It contains matter calculated to interest extensive classes of readers, and we hope by our specimen to excite their curiosity."—*Quarterly Review.*

DANIELL'S ORIENTAL SCENERY and ANTIQUITIES,

The Original magnificent Edition, 150 splendid coloured Views, on the largest scale, of the Architecture, Antiquities, and Landscape Scenery of Hindoostan. 6 vols. in 3, elephant folio, elegantly half-bound morocco, with full gilt backs, and gilt edges, (pub. at 210*l.*), reduced to 55*l.* 10*s.*

* * * The copies of this very splendid and valuable Work having been destroyed, and but few complete copies remaining for sale, it is likely soon to become a rare book.

* * * Complete Catalogues of H. G. Bohn's Publications may be obtained gratis on application at 4, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FAIRBAIN, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, March 17, 1860.